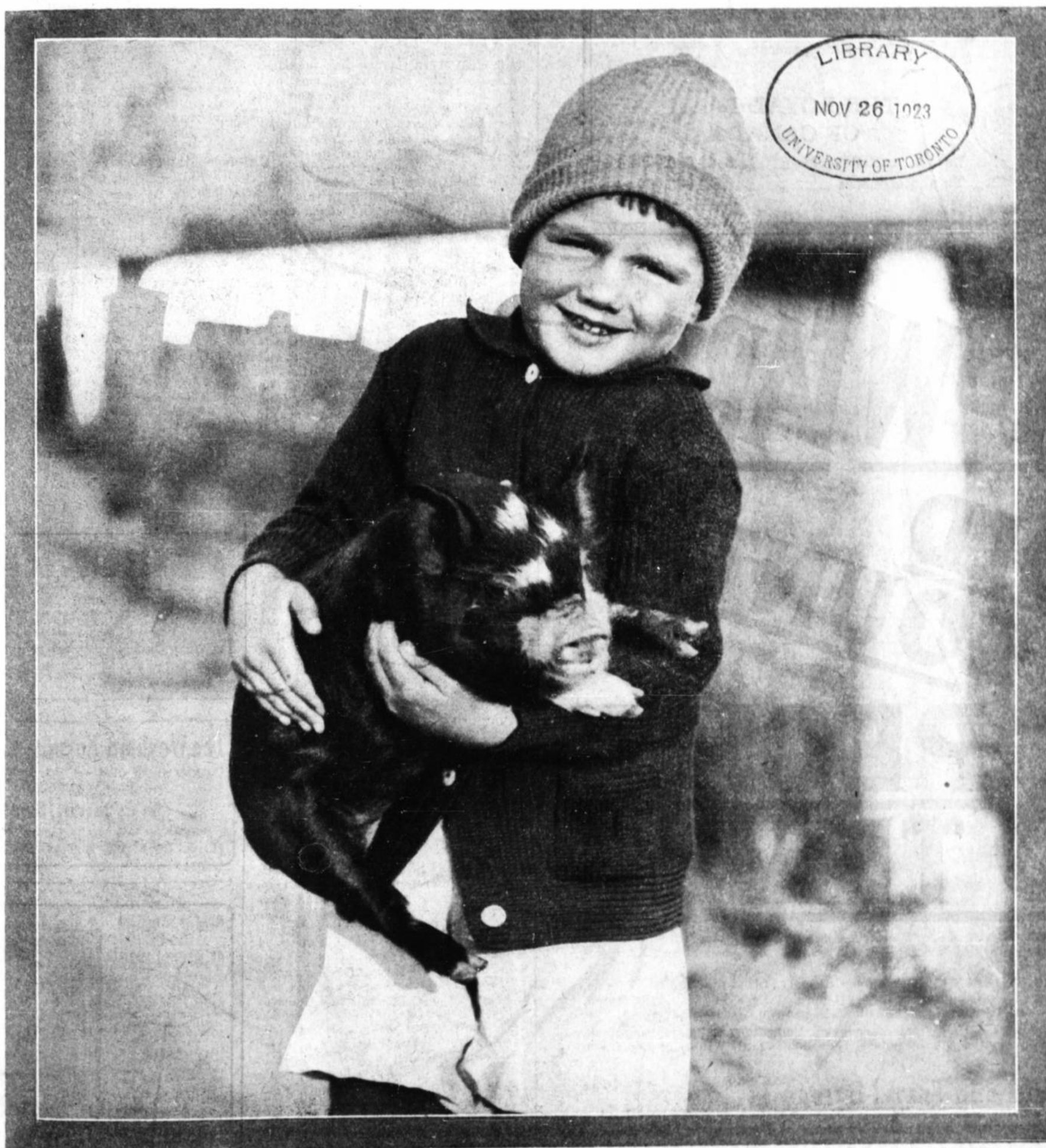


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

November 21, 1923



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Winter Radiator Troubles

An Ounce of Prevention Will Save the Car or Tractor Owner an Expensive Repair
Bill—By I. W. Dickerson

This season of the year, when the nights are cool and frosty, is the time when extra care must be taken of the gas engine, whether in automobile, tractor, or stationary use. It is quite a temptation, especially at the close of a hard day's work, to say "Oh, it won't freeze enough tonight to hurt anything, and it is so much trouble to drain the cooling system that I'll just take a chance on it." Such a chance is very likely to result in the water freezing and cracking the cylinder casting and thus causing a big repair bill and an expensive lay up of the outfit. It must be kept in mind that the water which has been heated in the cooling system has lost a good part of the air which normally is dissolved in it and because of this will freeze at a temperature several degrees higher than that required for ordinary water. Also that the water in the radiator and cylinder passages lies in thin sheets with rapidly conducting metal on all sides, so that it will cool off and chill to the freezing point much more rapidly than the same amount of water in a compact mass and surrounded by materials like wood or earth, which are much poorer conductors. Hence the cooling water will not only freeze at a higher temperature, but will chill much more rapidly than ordinary water. The same general statements hold true for steam engines, although the chief trouble in this case, is with exposed feed and steam pipes, since the banked fire keeps the main body of boiler water safe.

This extra rapid radiation is the chief reason why we cannot depend on the considerable amount of hot water in the cooling system to retain its heat overnight or long enough to prevent damage from freezing. This radiation can be very much delayed by having a heavy blanket to throw over the motor and hold in the heat, especially if it is fairly heavy and is brought well up underneath. This is always a good thing to do in cold weather, even if a non-freezing mixture is used, as it will make starting very much easier in the morning.

Non-Freezing Solutions

There are various materials which may be used for non-freezing solutions, such as calcium chloride, kerosene, alcohol, glycerine, alcohol and glycerine and a number of patented commercial solutions. Calcium chloride formerly was used a great deal, but it is likely to form deposits in the radiator passages, and also has a tendency to start destructive action on aluminum and brass, especially where these metals come in contact with other metals. It can be used with pretty fair success in gasoline engines and tractors which have the open tank or hopper type of cooling system. About 3½ pounds commercial calcium chloride per gallon of water will protect down to a temperature of 32 degrees below zero. A small lump of lime should be added to correct any traces of acidity which might be present in the calcium chloride.

Kerosene

I have never used kerosene for cooling, but have talked with drivers who have and who found no bad effects from its use. It boils rather easily and gives off a very disagreeable odor when heated up. It will seriously affect all rubber connections and gaskets, although shellacking them inside will help a good deal. There is also the danger of the kerosene catching fire and destroying the car, although this probably is not so very great unless there was back-fire and the carburetor blazed up or someone was careless with a match or torch. There is a little danger of overheating where a tractor or gas engine is put at heavy, steady work. I believe that alcohol and water or a mixture of alcohol, glycerine and water will give the best results in the long run. The alcohol seems to overcome the destructive effect of the glycerine on the rubber connections, while the glycerine holds back the evaporation of the alcohol. Fresh alcohol will have to be added occasionally

with the water, but the amount required is not great and the cost will not be heavy.

The following tables will show the proper proportions to use:

Mixture of Denatured Alcohol and Water

Alcohol	Water	Freezing Point
1 gal.	9 gal.	24 deg. Fahr.
2 "	8 "	14 "
3 "	7 "	—1 "
4 "	6 "	—20 "
5 "	5 "	—32 "
6 "	4 "	—45 "
7 "	3 "	—57 "

Mixture of Water and Equal Parts Denatured Alcohol and Glycerine

Alcohol and Glycerine	Water	Freezing Point
1.5 gal.	8.5 gal.	20 deg. Fahr.
2.5 "	7.5 "	8 "
3.0 "	7.0 "	—5 "
3.5 "	6.5 "	—18 "
4.0 "	6.0 "	—24 "
4.5 "	5.5 "	—30 "
5.0 "	4.5 "	—33 "

Using Honey or Glucose

Quite a few car owners are now using solutions of honey and water or glucose and water for antifreezing mixtures. One reader states that he has been using for some time a mixture of one-third water and two-thirds honey, and finds that this gives perfect satisfaction as to cooling and will not clog or injure the radiator in any way and will not cause rust as water does. Neither does it have the bad smell of wood alcohol and does not need to be renewed from time to time, as the honey does not evaporate. A little water must be added occasionally, but unless the radiator leaks or is filled so full that it slops over, there is no loss of honey. This mixture will freeze at about 10 degrees below zero, but is not apt to injure the radiator or engine as it does not freeze to the container as water does, but goes into a sort of soft mush and expands to its fullest extent before becoming solid and does not seem to expand when beginning to melt. He uses a dark cheap grade of honey and is very well pleased with the results he has been getting. Cheap glucose is also used in the same way and in about the same proportions.



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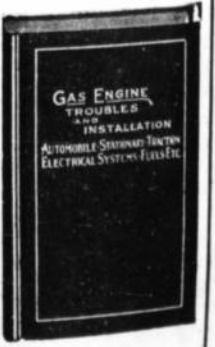
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The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.



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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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No. 47

ADVERTISING RATES

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Livestock Display40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch
Classified.....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Alberta Wheat Pool

CALGARY, Alta., November 16 (Guide Special Correspondence).—The permanent board of trustees of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, was elected at a meeting of delegates from all pool districts held in Calgary, on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 13 and 14, and will hold its first meeting at the head office here on Wednesday next, November 21, at 10 o'clock. The provisional board met yesterday for the transaction of outstanding business, and to turn over its responsibilities to its successors.

Four members of the provisional board are re-elected as permanent trustees. These are H. W. Wood, Carstairs, representing the Red Deer pool district; L. Hutchinson, of Duhamel, representing the Camrose pool district; C. Jensen, of Magrath, representing the Lethbridge pool district; and W. J. Jackman, of Bremner, representing the Edmonton pool district. The new members are O. L. McPherson, M.L.A., of Vulcan, for the North Calgary pool district; B. S. Plumer, of Bassano, for the South Calgary pool district; and R. N. Mangles, of Youngstown, for the North Calgary pool district. In accordance with a suggestion made at the meeting of delegates, it may be decided that the secretary-treasurer shall not be one of the elected trustees, in which event, it is expected that A. R. Brown, of Westlock, will take Mr. Jackman's place on the trustees board.

Purchase of Elevators

Much discussion took place on a resolution asking that in certain contingencies the trustees should set aside from the proceeds of the pool not more than two cents a bushel for the acquirement of elevators, and it was the general sense of the meeting that as soon as the pool may be in a position to do so, the acquirement of elevators should be considered. In the meantime it is hoped that it may be possible to build up a fund for this purpose. The views of the delegates were expressed in the following resolution:

"Whereas, the ownership of the facilities for handling wheat is essential to the efficient control of the pool; therefore be it resolved, that at the end of the crop season, if, in the judgment of the trustees we have made out well on our crop, a deduction of not more than two cents per bushel should be set aside for the building or purchase of elevators."

The opinion was expressed at the meeting that the mere existence of the pool had meant higher prices for wheat which had been sold than would otherwise have been obtained, and that this probably exceeded the two cents which might be set aside, by a very considerable margin.

To Enforce Penalties

Delegates were insistent that the full penalties provided for under the contract should be enforced against any member of the pool who may break his contract, and it was evident that any such breaches of the contract will be soundly condemned by the membership as a whole. On motion of J. Zwick, of Irvine, seconded by H. C. McDaniel, of Whitham, the following resolution was adopted:

Permanent Board of Trustees Elected at Meeting of Delegates Which Also Resolves to Enforce Penalties for Breach of Pool Contract

"That this meeting recommend to the incoming board of trustees to examine into the widespread reports that members are failing to keep pool contracts, and that where these reports are found to be true, the full penalty be enforced."

It was proposed that Mr. Sapiro should be asked to return to the province to assist in a new drive for membership, but a resolution embodying this proposal received little support.

Agreements With 25 Elevator Companies

Sixty-nine delegates attended the meeting. President Wood, as chairman of the board, submitted the trustees report covering such matters as banking arrangements, salesman, western sales, elevators, platform loading, the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, and other general subjects relating to the organization and operation of the pool. It was announced that action had been taken to meet the situation created by the refusal of certain Winnipeg-owned elevators to turn over receipts and bills of lading for wheat delivered by members of the pool. It was announced that the McLaughlin Elevator Company had signed an agreement with the pool, and since the meeting one more elevator, J. H. Speers and Company, with headquarters at Saskatoon, has come in, bringing the total to 25.

Pool Has 25,719 Members

The following statement, showing the total acreage and membership in the pool, was submitted by the secretary-treasurer, W. J. Jackman:

	Signers.	Aeres.
Camrose	2,878	287,800
Claresholm	2,174	217,400
Edmonton	7,079	707,900
Lethbridge	1,574	157,400
North Calgary	3,586	358,600
Red Deer	6,017	601,700
South Calgary	2,055	205,500

Since the above figures were compiled 356 new contracts have come in. Mr. Jackman announced that applications for reinstatement in the pool were com-

ing in from time to time in considerable numbers from farmers who had signed the contracts but withdrawn during the withdrawal period.

Non-Pool Elevators

C. M. Elliott, provincial manager, discussed difficulties experienced by farmers in handling wheat at local points, and described the means by which these difficulties might be overcome. He urged that members of the pool should report immediately any infractions of the Canada Grain Act by elevator companies seeking to interfere with the operation of the pool, and cited part of section 157 of the act, which reads as follows: "The person operating any country elevator shall (b) upon the request of any person delivering grain for storage or shipment, receive such grain without discrimination as to persons, during reasonable and proper business hours."

Mr. Elliott pointed out that some Winnipeg elevators had been doing all they could to discourage the man who is delivering wheat to the pool, and had refused to give a cent on tickets in cases where wheat was going to the pool. In cases of this kind the tickets should be sent to the pool head office, and an advance will be made from there.

Advances to Shippers

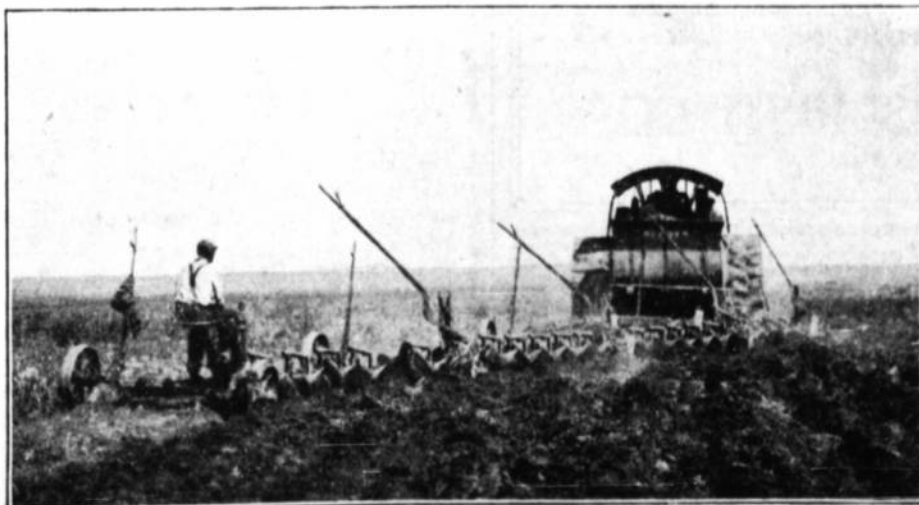
It was also pointed out by Mr. Elliott that during the time of inadequate car supply for rapid grain movement, the problem of raising money while car loads are awaiting shipment is bound to arise. The full initial payment of 75 cents cannot be made until cars are shipped and graded. Arrangements were therefore made for elevators handling pool grain to make loans to shippers who were unable to ship quickly. These loans had, he said, nothing to do with the pools' initial payment. As soon as cars are billed out, inspected, and unloaded, the full initial payment is made to the car load shipper. Some elevators are giving the farmer an advance on his tickets almost up to the value of the initial

payment. Others are advancing from 38 to 40 cents a bushel.

Financial Arrangements

Hon. J. E. Brownlee, gave the delegates a very complete statement in regard to the negotiations with the bankers, and arrangements made for financing the pool, and a hearty vote of thanks was afterwards tendered to the attorney-general. The Canadian Bankers' Association, he said, had agreed to raise \$15,000,000 to loan at 6½ per cent., the rate usually paid by grain companies. The association felt, however, that a margin of 15 per cent. should be maintained at all times between the current price and the initial payment. The pool trustees did not feel that it would be desirable to vary the amount of the initial payment, in the event of prices on the market dropping at some period in the season, in such a way as to endanger this margin of 15 per cent. The Government had, therefore, given a guarantee up to \$250,000 to safeguard this margin, at the request of President Wood. The only other alternatives were: either that the amount of the initial advance might be varied during the season, or that some other party than the government should give the guarantee. Mr. Brownlee pointed out that the action taken by the government had been improperly described in the press as a guarantee of the initial advance, whereas it was nothing of the sort. The pool sales had already created ample reserves to maintain the margin.

Mr. Brownlee informed the meeting that Mr. Sapiro had specifically stated that after the initial steps had been taken to create the pool, the details should be worked out locally, and regarded this plan as preferable to calling in any outside help.



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Council of Agriculture Meets

Declaration of Principles to be Laid Before Annual Conventions of Farmers' Provincial Associations—Security for Depositors in Chartered Banks Urged

REVISION of the platform, amendments to the Bank Act, the application of the express companies for an increase in rates, and the free importation of high-grade female dairy stock were the principal matters occupying the attention of the Canadian Council of Agriculture at its meeting in Winnipeg, on November 14 and 15.

The platform of the council was considered at length. It was decided that a new statement of the proposals of the farmers' organizations for the securing of better social and economic conditions should be known as a declaration of principles. The declaration will be submitted to the annual conventions of the affiliated provincial organizations.

J. F. Reid and the secretary reported upon the proceedings of the banking committee at the last session of parliament, and the council, after a careful discussion of the events of the last few months in the banking world, adopted the following resolution:

"That the Bank Act should be the subject of special consideration at the next session of parliament, with the view of securing amendments for the following purposes:

"1. To provide every reasonable safeguard against disasters such as the Home Bank failure, by an adequate system of outside inspection, and such other regulations as may be found advisable.

"2. To provide by whatever means may be found feasible, that in the event of the failure of a chartered bank in the future, the depositors shall be fully protected against loss.

"In addition to the above the council recommends that consideration be given to the question of establishing a national bank, the chief functions of which shall be to transact government business, act as a bank of discount to the chartered banks, and eventually become the sole bank for the issue of currency."

Express Rates

In the discussion of the application of the express companies for an increase in express rates, there was complete unanimity of opinion that the rates were even now too high, and should be reduced instead of raised, and that the application of the companies should be vigorously opposed. The views of the council were expressed in the following resolution:

"Whereas, the express companies doing business in Canada have made application to the Board of Railway Commissioners for an increase in express rates, and,

"Whereas, any increase in express rates would add to the heavy burdens now carried by the agricultural industry, and would be a distinct discouragement of the production of those perishable and other agricultural commodities which are shipped to the consuming markets by express as well as an addition to the general cost of living, and,

"Whereas, there has been an appreciable decline in the prices of commodities generally, and particularly in the price of farm products since the last increase in express rates was granted in February, 1921;

"Therefore be it resolved that this council take action to oppose the application of the express companies for an increase of express rates, and urge upon the Board of Railway Commissioners the necessity of ordering a reduction in express rates at the earliest possible date."

Canadian Cattle in Britain

C. Rice-Jones, general manager of the U.G.G., called attention to the fact that although the embargo against Canadian cattle had been lifted by the British parliament, the British officials were to some extent nullifying the action of parliament by arbitrarily classifying store cattle as fat and ordering them to be slaughtered at the point of landing. The executive of the council was authorized to make representation to the Canadian government

urging that it continue to bring pressure to bear upon the British authorities to secure the impartial administration of the law in this respect.

With respect to female dairy stock the council passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, there is a great shortage of dairy cattle in the western provinces, and,

"Whereas, the progress of agriculture in these provinces depends upon increased diversification in farming, and,

"Whereas, there is available in the northern sections of the United States a large supply of high grade dairy cattle;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the Canadian Council of Agriculture urges upon the Dominion government the removal of the duty on high-grade female dairy stock for the facilitation of imports subject to such official inspection as may be considered necessary to ensure perfectly healthy stock of approved quality."

Farm Credits Enquiry

The council had before it the statement issued on October 26, by Hon. W. S. Fielding regarding the appointment of Dr. Tory to enquire into and report upon the question of farm credits, and a telegram was sent Mr. Fielding asking whether Dr. Tory's commission included long-term and intermediate credits. The following reply was received from the minister of finance:

"Dr. Tory is acting under a letter of instructions from the finance department which covers the subjects mentioned in your telegram, and has particular reference to the recommendation for enquiry made by the special committee on agriculture of the House of Commons last session."

The delegates in attendance were:

W. A. Amos, Ontario, president; J. P. Brady, Dr. S. LaFortune, representing the United Farmers of Quebec; J. J. Morrison, W. L. Smith, representing the United Farmers of Ontario; C. H. Burnell, A. J. M. Poole, Mrs. Elliott, Peter Wright, representing the United Farmers of Manitoba; J. A. Maharg, A. J. MacPhail, representing the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; George Langley, F. W. Riddell, J. B. Musselman, Thomas Sales, representing the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company; T. A. Crerar, C. Rice-Jones, J. F. Reid, J. J. McLellan, representing the United Grain Growers, Limited; G. F. Chipman, Miss A. Roe, J. T. Hull, representing The Grain Growers' Guide.

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 21, 1923

The British Election

The British parliament was dissolved last Friday, and elections for the new parliament will take place December 6. Mr. Baldwin has been forced to this hasty decision by the pressure of unemployment in Great Britain. Providing for the million-and-a-half of unemployed has become an acute problem. Mr. Baldwin and his party believe that the only way to stimulate industry is by a protective tariff which can be used as a bargaining instrument for opening foreign markets for British manufactured goods. With the large majority it possesses in the House of Commons, the government could force a protectionist measure through the House, but Mr. Baldwin's predecessor in office, the late Andrew Bonar Law, gave a pledge that no changes in the fiscal policy would be made without a specific reference of the question to the electorate. Mr. Baldwin considered himself bound by that pledge and the election is, therefore, practically a referendum on the question of protection versus free trade.

The immediate effect of the challenge from the Conservatives has been the uniting of the Liberal forces. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George have buried the hatchet; their followers have come together and the Liberals are presenting a united front to do battle for the established policy of free trade. The uniting of the Liberals is likely to have an important result of a personal character, for it is reported that Mr. Lloyd George has agreed to serve under Asquith, and Asquith has agreed that, if the Liberals win, he will, after a few months in office, resign in favor of Lloyd George, who will thus again become premier, and this time in his old position as a champion of aggressive Liberalism.

The present standing of the parties in the House of Commons is as follows: Conservatives, 342; Labor, 144; Liberals, 118 (Asquithians 59 and Lloyd Georgites 59); others 7, and vacant 4. The standing, however, is far from representative of the popular vote at the last election, the Conservative representation being returned by less than 40 per cent. of the voters. The other parties in the House which represent 60 per cent. of the voters are all free trade parties, so that on the popular vote as cast at the last election it would seem that public opinion is preponderantly in favor of free trade. Anything, however, is possible with an electoral system which does not make the House of Commons a mirror of public opinion.

The government's protectionist scheme does not include wheat, flour, meat, cheese, butter or eggs; it is an industrial proposition purely, but as part of the proceeds from the tariff on manufactured goods is to be earmarked for the relief of agriculture, the government hopes to secure the votes of the farmers. In tariffs, Mr. Baldwin has declared, every nation's hand is against Great Britain, and as in armaments an unarmed nation cannot make an armed one disarm, so a nation without a tariff cannot secure the lowering of hostile tariffs. The Liberals and the Laborites contend that the way to restore economic prosperity to the country is by settling the question of reparations and getting the European nations back to the arts and industries of peace, and that no protective tariff will give work to the British workmen if there is no market for the products of British factories. Between these opposing ideas the British electorate is called upon to make a choice. The election will be followed throughout the world with con-

siderable interest, for a reversal of Britain's free trade policy may have far-reaching effects upon the course of world commerce.

The Coming of Corn

The successful outcome of the Maple Creek Corn Show, the first affair of its kind to be held in Western Canada, is another sign of the times. It is not so long ago when the popular measure of progress in this country was the increase of wheat acreage. But this kind of progress brings its inevitable train of consequences—rust, weeds, soil-drifting and other plagues more or less identified with wheat. Prairie farmers are today anxiously seeking for some alternative source of revenue, some crop which will alleviate the bad effects of continued grain growing, and at the same time provide a living. The expansion of the corn acreage from 13,000 acres in 1913, mostly in southern Manitoba, to 83,000 acres in 1922, since which time there has been a large but not yet ascertained increase, indicates that in this crop many farmers feel they have found the object of that search.

Progress in the early years of corn culture was necessarily slow. The rank-growing, late-maturing American varieties are useless here. The diminutive, early-maturing sorts brought here many years ago by the Indians do not yield enough to make their culture worth while. But one by one, suitable varieties have been developed, and the Maple Creek show demonstrates that what 500 growers, from points as widely separate as Edmonton and Winnipeg, can do in the production of good ear corn, thousands of others may imitate, ensuring a cheap supply of reliable seed, the lack of which has been a serious drawback to widespread corn culture up to the present time.

Corn shows which ought to, and doubtless will be multiplied, can serve a valuable purpose in disseminating information about varieties and about corn culture generally. The next step is to provide registration or some other appropriate recognition for the sorts adapted for western conditions.

Bank Inspection

In a press interview in Winnipeg, last week, G. W. MacKimmil, a director of the Royal Bank of Canada, declared emphatically in favor of government inspection of banks, and went on to say:

The banks themselves favor stricter government supervision and have always done so, but the minister of finance has been all along dead against it. The government has obviously shirked the responsibility, but will not be able to do so any longer. Besides, the crash of the Home Bank, naturally, has had a bad effect on the other banks, and to restore confidence the government will be compelled to move.

Some bankers have undoubtedly supported the plan of government inspection, but it will be news to the general public that "the banks themselves favor stricter government supervision." The attitude of most bankers has been that of Mr. Fielding, namely, that the honor, integrity and business judgment of the directors of banks form the best protection of the public.

What Mr. MacKimmil says, however, certainly reflects the public opinion of this country. There must be no recurrence of such a disaster as the failure of the Home Bank, and one step towards that end is competent and adequate outside inspection of banks. It is questionable if even that will now satisfy the demands of the public. Absolute security for depositors has become

an issue of major importance, and the banks and the government must give serious consideration to that demand. It is not an unreasonable demand nor is it impracticable. That fact was recognized by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in its meeting last week by the passing of the following resolution on the question of banking reform:

That the Bank Act should be the subject of special consideration at the next session of parliament, with the view of securing amendments for the following purposes:

1. To provide every reasonable safeguard against disasters such as the Home Bank failure, by an adequate system of outside inspection and such other regulations as may be found advisable.

2. To provide by whatever means may be found feasible that in the event of the failure of a chartered bank in the future, the depositors shall be fully protected against loss.

In addition to the above the council recommends that consideration be given to the question of establishing a national bank the chief functions of which shall be to transact government business, act as a bank of discount to the chartered banks, and eventually become the sole bank for the issue of currency.

The banks, Mr. MacKimmil says, favor stricter government inspection for the purpose of restoring public confidence; they would restore confidence fully if they sought to devise a method of securing depositors similar to that by which note-holders are now secured. It is extremely desirable that confidence be restored, and the banks can do much toward that end by giving serious attention to the demands of the public and helping to put the banking system on the safest foundation possible.

Who's To Blame

In our issue of October 24, we published a letter from a subscriber who had abandoned his association and the farmers' grain companies because, he declared, "they never do anything." In our correspondence column this week we publish two letters commenting upon our remarks with reference to the two farmers' companies, the United Grain Growers Limited and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. One correspondent, "Sask. Farmer," was an Old Country co-operator, and has been a pioneer in this country. Mr. Stewart, is, evidently, also a student of the Rochdale system. Contrary to his suspicion our previous correspondent's letter was published in full, and there is no ban upon the publication of letters of constructive criticism in *The Guide*.

Both our correspondents are on sound co-operative ground in that, regardless of their views on matters of policy, they are loyal in their support to their company. It is this spirit only that can make a success of any co-operative movement or any farmers' organization. We have not the information necessary to answer all the questions propounded by our correspondent. The question of whether the farmers' companies should operate upon the basis of the payment of a patronage dividend is entirely a matter for settlement by the shareholders. It has been discussed in both companies, but up to the present time no feasible method has been devised by which it can be introduced upon a satisfactory basis. It is a matter well worth the most careful study and investigation, but it should not be overlooked that the policy of the companies upon this as upon other matters, rests absolutely and completely in the hands of the shareholders. The organization, government and control of both these companies is absolutely demo-

cratic, and at the very outset safeguards were introduced to prevent the control ever getting out of the hands of farmers. In reality these companies are merely associations of farmers who decided to get together to market their own grain for their own benefit, and as far as possible bring about improvements in the grain trade generally. In a fiercely competitive field these two farmers' companies have achieved financial strength and earned large profits, and as a result there have been great improvements made in the grain trade which have brought benefits not only to the shareholders but to every farmer who markets grain. But beyond even this field the companies have been of great aid and support to the associations and the whole organization and educational work of the farmers' movement.

One of our greatest dangers is that in these times of depression, and doubt, and mistrust, we may overlook the benefits which have been secured through organized efforts by the farmers themselves through their associations and companies. All human institutions are subject to error, but the men who have been placed in charge of the companies and associations are giving the very best service that is in them, and using their best judgment in the interests of the farmers of this country. The wheat pool movement is receiving the sympathetic support of both companies and all three associations, and will assuredly be given a thorough trial, but as we stated before, it is an experiment, and for that reason it will be unwise to abandon what we have until we are sure we have found something better.

We believe that it will be in a large measure through co-operative organizations owned, controlled and operated by the farmers themselves that the greatest benefit will come to agriculture in this country in the years ahead. All such movements are necessarily of comparatively slow growth. They depend upon the ability of farmers to

work together, to select men of ability in whom they have confidence to conduct their business, and above all, to give loyal support to their institution when it is organized. In every part of the world today farmers are turning to co-operative organization as the most feasible, reliable and certain way out of their present difficulties.

Dr. Tory's Instructions

In reply to a telegram from the Canadian Council of Agriculture, asking whether Dr. Tory's commission included long-term and intermediate credits, Hon. W. S. Fielding wired last week:

Doctor Tory is acting under a letter of instructions from the finance department, which covers the subjects mentioned in your telegram, and has particular reference to the recommendation for enquiry made by the special committee on agriculture of the House of Commons last session.

This is more explicit than the statement issued by Mr. Fielding on October 26, and which was the subject of editorial comment in *The Guide* last week. That statement referred only to "some financial system that might stand between the chartered banks and the loan companies" and "would enable the farmers to obtain temporary credit accommodation for one, two or perhaps three years, according to the varying nature of their farming operations." It is gratifying to learn that Dr. Tory will also deal with long-term credits, and that the government has gone further in carrying out the recommendation of the agricultural committee than was implied in Mr. Fielding's first statement.

Editorial Notes

A loaf of bread in Berlin last week cost 140,000,000,000 marks, or about 30 cents. At the same time the government was busy issuing notes of the denomination of 100,000,000,000,000 marks, so that by now the

price of bread in marks may be a few hundred millions higher. Customers have to buy quickly in Germany as the price goes up while they are thinking about it.

There has been a political crisis in Holland over expenditures on armaments. Because Great Britain is spending \$50,000,000 on a naval base at Singapore, Holland must spend a few million to "protect" her colonies in the Pacific. That's what caused the crisis. It is another illustration of how war expenditure begets war expenditure, and one nation spends because another spends.

France insists upon taking further punitive measures against Germany. Great Britain refuses assent and Italy does likewise. Premier Poincaré says France cannot give way. The press says the entente is again on the verge of disruption. Germany is actually disrupting. The South African press says that Premier Smuts had better stay in Europe because Europe quite evidently needs a few statesmen like him. The South African press is right.

The Toronto Board of Trade thinks that the Income Tax should be reduced. It is not so many years ago that even prominent Liberals in Britain used to express the hope that the Income Tax would be abolished, but it has steadily become the backbone of the country's public finance. There should be no reduction of the Income Tax unless it can be accompanied by reductions on the necessities of life.

Italy, says Premier Mussolini, occupies an inferior position on the League of Nations. If the league is to be merely the instrument of the great powers it will soon cease to have any membership of the small nations, and will never become what the world's democracies want it to be.



THE OLD MENACE PEEPS ROUND THE CORNER

(Press reports say that the Ex-Kaiser is preparing to return to Germany)

Cold Storage Meat

By Francis Dickie

"I'VE eaten cold storage meat a thousand years old, and it tasted as fresh as if the beast had been killed but yesterday. I guess, Morgan, that's why I never got over being astonished at the French peoples' prejudice against cold storage meat that, at the most, had not been frozen over six months' time."

Major Harrington paused. Slowly stirring his coffee, he gazed out the long French window beside him that looked out of the dining-room of the hotel Chateau Macdonald, and let his eyes wander into the wide-gashed gorge of the Saskatchewan river, directly below and dwindling away east and west, and across its mile-wide flats to where some red brick buildings of Strathcona City towered high upon the edge of the opposite bank, the windows now silver shields brightly flashing under the hot caress of the setting sun.

It was almost eight o'clock. The huge dining-room, high ceiled and many windowed, was rapidly emptying of its evening crowd. Only here and there a few diners lingered—those whose tables, like mine and Harrington's, were set between tall French windows open and giving view of the winding gorge of the Saskatchewan, its clay banks towering scarred a good 200 feet above, and by twice as many yards removed from the course where the muddy river ran, still a mighty stream, but a mere rivulet to what once must have flowed to fill this mile-wide bed. Beyond the farther bank's edge, directly opposite our view, the straggling buildings of the city of Strathcona glowered an envy of full ten years' standing at the sister city, Edmonton, in the most pretentious hostility of which we now sat; an envy of this farther spreading, more populated and successful metropolis that had arisen with almost mushroom rapidity in the past decade on the edge of Canada's last frontier, while Strathcona, the elder sister had lapsed far behind.

For perhaps a minute Harrington gazed down the gorge at the clay banks winding array, in places bare, in others tree covered and crowded with smaller, rank vegetation, now brown with autumn's touch; and his eyes roamed to the farther level plains, brown too with ripening oats and wheat.

There was the wistfulness of retrospection in his keen blue eyes, a harking back to other evenings such as this before the war, when he had sat in this selfsame chair and listened to the murmur of the river as it fretted against the unyielding piers of the low level bridge, just below the hotel, by which these two infant Canadian cities were joined.

Harrington had been back a month now, after four full years of service. He had been one of the first to go, and the last to return. Had gone a private; come back a major, and with, too, the added honors of D.S.O. and a bar for good measure as tributes to his bravery. Yet, for all his four years of fighting, his thrice being wounded and patching up to fight some more, he appeared to me almost unchanged. His face, keen, of that handsomely-hatchet type, was no more bronzed than when last I had sat in this same room and talked to him of other things than war. The same crowsfeet were about his eyes; he gazed with that same half-shuttered look peculiar to orbs and lids of men who have lived long in silent places: an expression grown from peering over snow shining wastes, sparkling rivers, and through the dusky aisles of forests.

Forty-five years old, deeply tanned of feature, tall, slim-waisted, wide of shoulder, possessed of an easy grace, Harrington presented a peculiar mingling of a man of the city and the wide outdoors. In either he was at home. Before Mars' trumpet had sounded in the early days of August, 1914, Harrington had justly earned the fame of being the best mining engineer in this northern country. He knew the game in all its varied angles from prospecting to honest promoting. For half a dozen years before the war, the city of Edmonton had been his headquarters,

the hotel Chateau Macdonald, in the latter period, his home and favorite lounging place during such times when the wilderness did not claim his presence in far, lonely places.

Here it was that I, Jimmy Morgan, hotel reporter on the Edmonton Daily Capitol, had come to know him. Harrington, in those first days of our acquaintance before the war, had stood representative of all a newspaperman holds most dear—a highly valuable story source. But Harrington was above all things shy; a retiring man, caring nothing for publicity. Yet he had experienced wonderful adventures, figured in some of the biggest deals in northern mining history. It was in his capacity as an authority on mining information that I most needed his confidence and help in covering my particular assignments, for mining was one of the big news subjects in those days when first we came together.

And now, once again, as so often before the war, we sat at our old table looking out upon and over the river and the gorge of the Saskatchewan.

"Yes; it's very peculiar the antipathy the French people have for cold storage meat!" Harrington took up the thread of his conversation, momentarily halted by some memories evidently arising from his glancing out across the gorge of the Saskatchewan, and at the grey clay banks, now for a brief space more ragged and rugged under the directly pouring rays of the late dying autumn sun of this northern region.

"After the armistice was signed, I was in Paris and several of the other larger centres on military affairs, and so had it drawn particularly to my notice. Just when I was leaving there in July food was very scarce, and the prices!—actually out of sight. Meat in particular was hard to get—that is fresh meat. Yet when the butchers got in a big stock of Canadian cold storage meat, I'll be blamed if they didn't have an awful time to sell it! Finally a lot of them got over the difficulty by offering the meat as fresh killed. Of course it was just as good as fresh killed, but there's where the queer antipathy I've mentioned came in. Why, those French people would actually rather pay twice the price for fresh horse meat than buy frozen Canadian beef. And the amazing part of the whole thing is I never could convince anyone that the beef was absolutely as good as the day it came from the cow. Those I talked to would listen with that profound attention of French politeness; they'd nod their heads at all I said, seemingly accepting every word; but when I was all through I felt, in spite of their politeness and show of accepting my statements, that I hadn't changed their ideas one little bit; that their prejudice against cold storage meat was something no amount of argument could alter, no amount of explanation change. And yet the meat those French people were offered had, at most, not been frozen over six months' time—and I, Jimmy, have eaten cold storage meat a thousand years old, and it tasted as fresh as though the beast had just been killed."

I had read all the major's exploits, the cable reports of which played up to the limit in the paper which I served. And knowing him as I did, had all the evening avoided alluding to the war, or even making any reference to Europe, for I was sick of both subjects from hearing of and reading of them during four years overlong, a feeling I was sure he shared. So I would probably have let his allusion to the French people's antipathy to cold storage beef pass un-

remarked upon, but for the absurdity of his last statement, one he had twice repeated. Now, however, I gazed at him sharply and surprised. Harrington had never been given to indulging in jokes. He appeared quite solemn now. Still, feeling certain some joke was intended, I answered in tone of gentle railery: "Why, I thought cold storage was only invented in the last fifty years."

His eyes fastened directly on mine. "That's one story I've never told you, Jimmy, one adventure I held out on you, despite our friendship."

"Evidently," I answered, still believing him in humorous mood, for all he seemed so well to hide it. "Till now," I went on, "I've always found you fairly truthful."

He smiled at my inference; but his eyes were serious. "It's a queer thing, Jimmy, about most human beings that they nearly always long for a different

occupation than that at which they are engaged. Now



The clinging men, wrenched from their tightly taken holds, went bobbing and rolling at the mercy of the current's cruel caprice.

mining is the one thing

I know best, the business I've been successful at, the one which I'm most fitted for; yet—I know you'll be startled, actually dumbfounded—what I used to long to be was a writer; I still at times hanker to put words on paper in story form." He smiled at the light of profound amazement in my eyes. Here I had known this man all these years, and not till now was he giving me this confidence. But my look of surprise was more due to his abrupt changing of the subject from cold storage meat a thousand years old to his hidden penchant for authorship.

"Yes; I've always longed to be a writer," Harrington went on. "Long before I met you I had tried my hand at it. Wrote reams of stories which every magazine in the world and even your local papers refused to publish. That's why, I guess I was kind of drawn to you. Anyone who every day was having things published had a fascination for me. Till we were introduced to one another, I'd never met anyone engaged in the writing trade. But somehow, though I'd often intended to, I never brought myself around to talking to you about my attempts. I felt sure they were failures, and was afraid if I showed you them I'd only get laughed at."

"You certainly wouldn't." I answered vigorously. "Don't you know

that's one of the severest tests of friendship—asking a friend to read your unpublished manuscripts. My friendship is equal to it. And now you've just got to let me see these stories the magazines have all refused. I wouldn't be surprised but you've written some wonderful tales considering all the real adventures you've had. They, and your knowledge of the wilderness and mining experience ought to be wonderful material. Perhaps they need a little touching up. I'll give you the benefit of my advice, for what it's worth, for I'm a newspaperman, not a magazine writer."

Harrington smiled. "It's too late, Jimmy. I burned them long ago," he hesitated oddly, then, after a long second's pause—"all but one. Somehow I always felt that though the rest of the things I'd written were hopeless, this one story was worth while. You see, I lived it. Every line is just as it happened, and it is the one adventure of my life, I'll never forget. And, too, when one night I yielded to the urge to put it on paper, I somehow felt different than any other time I'd ever written: lifted up, inspired, gifted, for one star falling flash of time, with the pen of genius. But afterwards the old distrust and disbelief in myself came over me. So, though I didn't burn the story with the rest, I never showed it to any publication. It's been tucked away in a trunk of mine lying in the hotel's storeroom, while I was away at the war."

"By golly, I want to read that story right now!" I pushed back my chair and signalled the waiter for the check. We quibbled, Harrington and I, a moment over who should pay the bill. Harrington insisted. The matter settled, he led the way out of the long dining room to the elevator.

Two minutes later I sat in a huge arm chair, chintz-covered, reposeful in color scheme and upholstery, and watched Harrington burrow into a trunk long unopened.

Discarded hats, wearing apparel, packages of old papers, empty tobacco tins refilled with odds and ends, ancient pipes—all the discarded impedimenta of living which find their way into a masculine trunk, came flying out and littered the carpet. At last with a little cry his hand came forth with a folded manuscript. He arose, came to me, laid it in my hands. "It's written in accepted story form,"

he said, "but the main character is me—and it's just as it happened, the actual truth. That's just what would have killed its chances of publication, I guess, if I had ever offered it, for in fiction you've got to stick to the bounds of probability or offend your reader; while real life laughs at probability, and every day there happens things which, offered as fiction, would be refused on the grounds of 'absurdity' and 'impossible.'"

I took the dozen odd sheets of handwritten copy from him. "I'll leave you to read it," he said. "You'll find me in the lounge when you're through. I'm too much of an amateur at writing to be able to stay in the same room where some one is reading my masterpiece."

He hurried out. As the door closed behind him, I began to read:

COLD STORAGE MEAT

Floating faster the half-scow, thirty feet long, four feet eight inches wide, turned a sharp bend of the Kachika river, now rapidly narrowing as its waters left the earth banks behind and flowed against the low rocks beginning the channel of the cañon. The half-scow held two boatmen, a half-breed forward, a white man at the long steering sweep at the stern. And now the nearing rapid droned in their ears its menacing diapason, a sullen roar, a

Continued on Page 16

The Reparations Dilemma

FAILURE of the project to call an international commission of experts to enquire into the reparations problem is a serious matter not only for Europe but for the world. It is useless to indulge in recrimination, nor does it get anywhere to question the motives behind the different policies on this matter. Those who are responsible for these policies have to answer at the bar of public opinion, and the essential thing now is to get the facts before the public.

The reparations problem is not an easy one. It involves intricate questions of economics, but the main features of the matter can be understood with a little patient study. The difficulty lies in failure to distinguish between the methods by which individuals discharge obligations and by which obligations are discharged between different nations. Inside a nation when a man discharges a debt he simply hands over a payment in money by well known business methods. Discharge of obligations as between nations cannot be done in this manner. International business is primarily a matter of the exchange of goods, the means being bills of exchange. When we read for instance that Germany has paid so much cash as reparation, it must be clearly understood that this is not a payment in gold. The German government in these payments transfers to the Reparations Commission bills of exchange upon other countries which are of course recognized as being as good as gold. But Germany cannot pay in gold simply because she has not the gold, and her payments therefore depend upon the amount of foreign trading that she can do.

Germany's Present Economic Resources

The Germany of today is not the Germany of 1913. Her economic resources have been considerably reduced by the terms of the treaty of Versailles. She has ceded 25,760 square miles of territory, an area larger than Holland and Belgium combined, larger than the province of Nova Scotia, and nearly as large as New Brunswick, and equal to 13 per cent. of pre-war Germany. In this territory are over six millions of inhabitants, or 10 per cent. of Germany's pre-war population. It includes the richest of Germany's industrial areas, including the area from which she got 30 per cent. of her coal production, 74 per cent. of her iron ore, and 68 per cent. of her zinc ore. The loss in agricultural land involves about 16 per cent. of her wheat and rye production, and 80 per cent. of her potato production, and her livestock has been very heavily reduced through restitutions. In addition she has lost 89 per cent. of her pre-war mercantile marine.

These facts have to be taken into consideration in any estimate of Ger-

Next to the Question of How Much Germany Can Pay, is the Bigger Question of How She Is To Pay It without Injuring the Industry of the Creditor Nations---

By J. T. Hull

many's capacity to pay reparations, for that capacity is dependent upon productive power. To pay reparations of any amount she must produce wealth in excess of the amount required for the supplying of her own requirements, and with a lessened productive capacity it is not reasonable to expect her to pay what pre-war Germany could have paid.

Excess Exports Over Imports

Germany's gross production before the war was approximately of the value of 43 billions of marks. Home consumption was about 33 billions of marks, leaving an excess of production over consumption of 10 billions of marks. Andre Tardieu in his book, *The Truth About the Treaty*, allowing for a loss of productive power and also diminished consumption through loss of population in ceded territories, estimates the present excess of production over consumption in Germany at 8.4 billions of marks. Professor Moulton, an American economist, has shown an error in Tardieu's figures, and making the necessary correction, he shows that the excess of production over consumption at the present time amounts only to about one billion marks, or one half of what Germany is called upon to pay annually in cash under the London agreement of 1921.

Figures of production and consumption are, however, largely speculative, and are not a reliable basis for estimating Germany's capacity to pay, for production may be represented in increased values, factory equipment, houses and other material and wealth which cannot be exported, and which, therefore, is not available to pay reparations. The reliable measure of capacity to pay is excess of exports over imports, for in the last analysis it is only by such excess that reparations can be paid at all.

Germany, in 1913, imported goods to the value of 11,206,000,000 marks, and exported goods to the value of 1,199,000,000 marks, leaving an excess of imports over exports of 1,007,000,000 marks. Included in this excess are the invisible profits from German shipping and interest on investments abroad. Put into present prices the exports would be worth about 20 billions of marks. Taking into consideration Germany's reduced productive power, experts have placed present export capacity at 13.5 billions of marks. Under the London agreement of 1921, Germany is called upon to pay two billions of gold marks

annually, plus 26 per cent. of the value of exports. With exports at 13.5 billions this amounts to an annual sum of 5.5 billions of marks, which deducted from the exports of 13.5 billions of marks leaves only 8 billions to be imported to balance exports.

Payment in Goods

It is inconceivable that Germany can continue to export 13.5 billions while only importing 8 billions for any considerable length of time, even if the allies and the other countries in the world were willing to give every facility to the export of goods from Germany. Her principal exports before the war were iron and steel, machinery, coal and coke, woolens and cottons. Owing to the loss of rich industrial areas she will be compelled to import raw materials to get goods for export. She can only get this raw material by exporting goods to pay for it, and the allied countries would no doubt be delighted to supply the raw material. But in the terms of the case Germany is to sell and to buy only about two-thirds of the value of what she sells, and the allied countries are not anxious at all to encourage that kind of business. It is palpably obvious that if Germany does not buy from others but sends her goods to others, then to that extent she invades the industries of other nations, reduces their production and adds to their unemployment.

This paradox of reparations payment is the rock upon which statesmanship in Europe has been wrecked. It was expressed very tersely by a British banker, who said that reparations might be put in this way, "Germany must pay for the damage she did during the war; we don't know whether she can pay or not, but if she can we don't intend to let her." One way in which Germany could have raised money for reparations payment would be by reducing the consumption of luxuries. France produces a considerable amount of luxuries, and the Treaty of Versailles says that Germany must not increase her import duties on luxuries from allied countries.

Payment in Gold Impossible

There are two methods by which Germany can pay, by exporting goods: She can export the goods directly to creditor countries, that is make the payments in kind, or she can export to other countries and transfer her bills of exchange to her creditors. The former

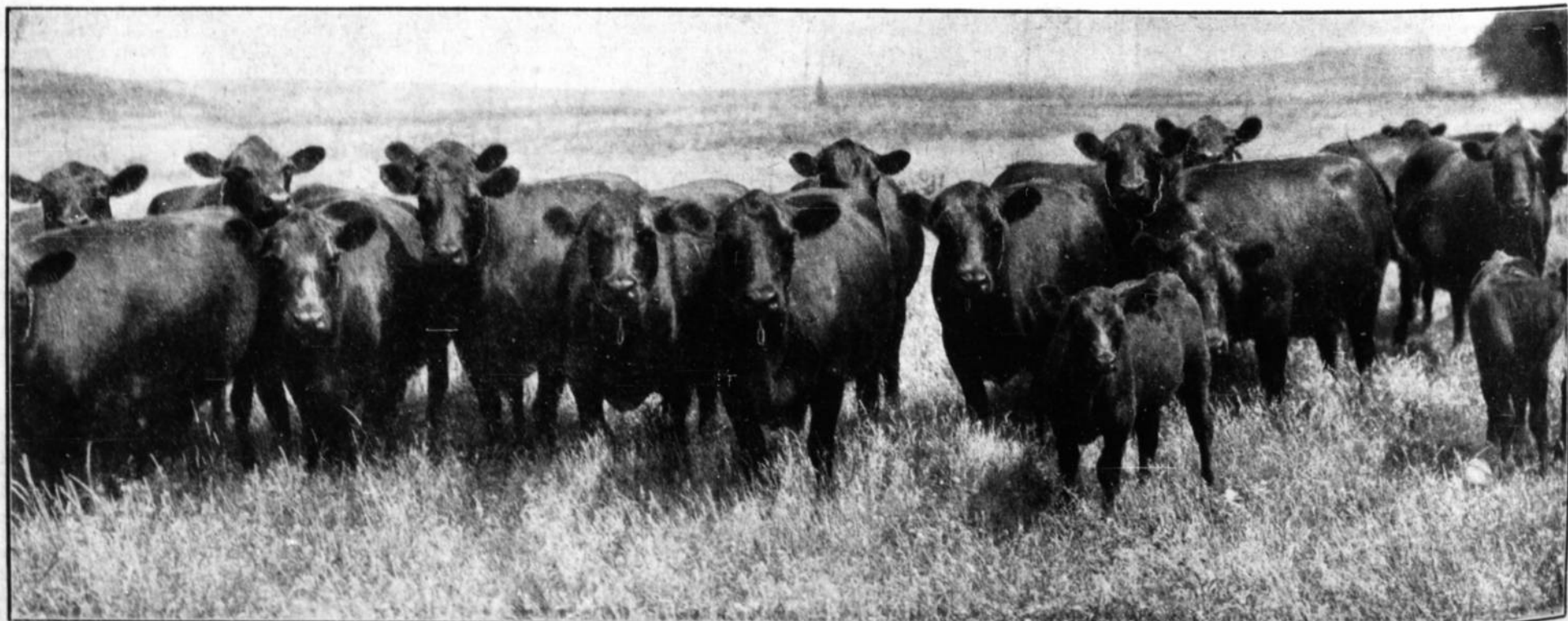
method none of her creditors wants. Payment in kind has been considered and the allies are willing to accept only a limited amount of goods as direct form of payment. Moreover all are now busily engaged in building up their tariff walls to keep out German goods, and in fact to keep out imports generally. Even Free Trade Britain has gone in for a tariff on manufactured goods, and the country is in the throes of an election campaign, the issue of which is free trade or protection.

The other method comes to the same thing in the end. If Germany exports to non-creditor countries and transfers her bills of exchange to creditor countries the bills of exchange can only be redeemed in goods. They are not redeemed by gold, nor would the gold be of any use to the nation receiving it except to buy goods with. As a plain matter of fact there is not enough gold in the world to pay the amount fixed as reparations, namely \$33,000,000,000. The total value of gold produced during the last 450 years, or since Columbus discovered America, amounts to just about one half that sum. Germany has about one billion gold marks, enough to pay six months' reparation account. If she paid over that gold, how is she to stabilize her currency and balance her budget, as the allies are insistently demanding? Even if she did pay how is she to get the two billions required to pay reparations every year for 40 or 50 years? Obviously only by exporting more than she imports, and as the above figures show her capacity to produce for export in excess of import falls far short of the amount that has been fixed for her to pay every year.

Proceeds of Taxation

But it may be asked what about taxes? Why doesn't Germany drastically tax her people, and in that way pay reparations. But Germany cannot export money as shown above. Taxes are paid in money, and of course internal debts are discharged by transferring the money so raised to the creditor of the government. An external debt cannot be paid in that way; it can only be discharged by the export of goods. The same thing applies in the suggestion that has been made that the allies take from the German government securities of German corporations. This would be merely the substitution of the promise to pay of an industrial concern for the promise of the German government. It could be done of course, but it does not get over the difficulty that the payments would still have to be made in goods. In whatever way the problem is approached the same end is reached. Reparations can only be paid by export of goods and there must be an excess of exports over imports.

Continued on Page 16.



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Butter-fat Content of Milk

And Some Factors Affecting It—By Prof. J. M. Brown,
Manitoba Agricultural College

THE statement that the percentage of butter-fat in milk is something which is inherited would seem to have been accepted too literally by milk producers to the extent of precluding the possibility of fluctuations in milk-fat from other causes.

Speaking generally, the fat of milk is an inherited character and can be permanently increased or lowered only by arbitrary selection in breeding. There are, however, many factors which cause fluctuations from the mean or average characteristic of the individual and breed, and such may conceivably alter from time to time the test of the mixed milk of the herd.

Moreover, there are various misconceptions of the manner in which the different factors affect the fat content and hence a resume of the findings to date may be of interest to many milk producers.

1. Influence of Feed—Feed, either in kind or amount, cannot alter the fat content of milk for a long period, provided always the cow is receiving sufficient nutrients to maintain body weight. Kind and quantity of feed, however, do play a limited part. Cows, for example, receiving rations greatly under the requirement for maintenance and production, may for a time produce milk under normal in fat, but with a return to normal nutrition the fat average is restored.

2. Influence of Condition at time of Calving—Cows calving in fat condition may, for several weeks, yield milk much higher in fat than the yearly average. This fact is taken advantage of by owners who make a practice of running cows on short-time tests, although obviously the results of such tests may not afford a very reliable indication of a cow's ability to produce for a year.

By way of demonstrating this point one of our college cows was brought to the calving in exceptionally fat condition. This cow was submitted to a seven days' test, commencing on the fifth day after calving. Her milk on the fifth day tested 6.15 per cent., and the average for seven days was 4.86 per cent. After an interval of 28 days, during which the cow lost rapidly in condition, a second test of seven days was conducted, resulting in an average test of 3.27 per cent. The same cow's average for the year was 3.09 per cent. It can readily be understood, therefore, that a number of fresh cows in good condition might easily cause a marked seasonal fluctuation in the average test of the herd.

Advancing Lactation

3. Influence of Advancing Lactation—For a few weeks after calving the milk is richer than during the succeeding month. Thereafter the fat percentage remains fairly constant until towards the end of lactation, when the percentage again increases.

4. Influence of Individuality—Not only do cows of different breeds differ in their normal yield of butter-fat, but there are marked differences between individuals of the same breed. Of the recognized breeds, Jerseys and Guernseys yield the richer milk, Shorthorns, Red Polls, Herefords, Angus and grades thereof next; and Ayrshires and Holsteins lowest. Variations in individuals of the same breed again occur to the extent of 1 per cent. and over, and hence the object in selecting bulls of high fat-producing ancestry.

5. Influence of Period Between Milkings—When the intervals between milkings are equal there is no regular difference in test, but with unequal intervals the milk following the longer period invariably tests lower.

6. Influence of the Efficiency of the Milker—In so far as the first drawn milk is very low in fat—as low as .76 per cent.—and the last drawn very high—as high as 9.8 per cent.—it follows that failure to milk out clean may have a very marked effect on the test of a composite sample.

7. Influence of Temperature and

Weather Conditions—Lowering temperatures are most frequently followed by an increase in fat, hence on the average cows produce richer milk in winter, although this may be counter-balanced at any time by the stage of lactation. Exposure to cold, rains or inclement weather tends to depress the fat.

8. Influence of Oestrus and State of Health—The effect of the period of heat or oestrus is various, in some instances appearing to depress the fat and again to increase it. Effects of oestrus, however, are most noticeable with extremely nervous cows.

A fevered condition is nearly always accompanied by an increase in fat, and hence the regulations against producing this condition artificially in the instance of cows on official test.

In conclusion it may be said that much yet remains to be discovered of the physiology of milk production. Marked fluctuations occur from time to time, which cannot be accounted for by any of the factors enumerated above.

Much that is not understood will doubtless in time yield to investigation, but in the meantime progress will follow the path of selection in breeding.

Solve Shortage of Dairy Cows

One of the obstacles in the way of extension of dairy farming is the shortage of good dairy cows. Our present source of supply of dairy cattle is Ontario, but even in that province the number of high-yielding milk cows does not much exceed home requirements. The good cattle are needed to build up the herds in that province, and the bulk of the stock procurable at reasonable prices are the culls, the purchase of which would retard the desired end. Added to this is the long, hard journey from Ontario, with its consequent heavy freight costs.

The Milk Producers' Association (Winnipeg), with a view to purchasing young, tuberculin-tested grade cows, due to freshen, capable of yielding 8,000 pounds and up, and weighing 1,100 to 1,400 pounds, approached dairy organizations and dealers in leading Wisconsin counties. Nine of them replied offering animals that came up to these specifications in lots of from one to 40 car loads. Prices ranged from \$75 to \$100 on Holsteins, and \$100 to \$125 on Guernseys, prices considerably lower than demanded by Ontario cattle men for the same class of cows, with a further advantage that in Wisconsin a wide choice and large number can be obtained at single shipping points.

It may be urged that the Wisconsin dairy men, like their Ontario competitors, are selling culls from their herds also. Probably true, but cow testing and pure breeding have been carried on systematically and so exclusively in some of these leading Wisconsin counties, that the average quality of the dairy cow, in many cases seven-eighths pure-bred or better, is so much higher than Ontario that we can afford to take their culls. Every other state in the union has so decided. Wisconsin is the recognized dairy cow market of the United States, Waukesha County being called "Cow County, U.S.A."

The advantage of lower prices in Wisconsin and the shorter journey, is offset by the duty of 25 per cent. collected on non-registered stock at Canadian Customs ports. Through Mr. Arkell, livestock commissioner, the Producers' Association has made representation to the minister of agriculture, that steps be taken to refund this duty to purchasers who are bona fide farmers. The fulfilment of this request would be a great boon to farmers in Western Canada, many of whom are seriously confronted with the need of changing their farming policy.

A few fresh cows at this season of the year, when prices are advancing, help to demonstrate the advantages of winter dairying.

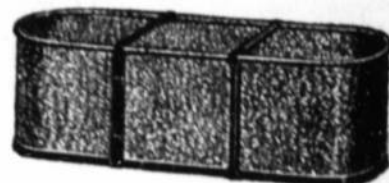
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Fattening Turkeys

By G. M. Cormie, Dominion Poultry Representative for Alberta

IN less than six years we find Alberta has changed from an importing turkey market to a voluminous exporter of these birds for the Christmas trade.

With the ever increasing volume of turkeys (roughly, 20 cars in 1922), for which a market must be found, we are faced with various marketing problems, which, when the volume was small were of little consequence. Of those marketing problems the one which is most outstanding is that of finishing for market or fattening.

Our main outlet for Alberta turkeys is the eastern trade in Montreal, Toronto and the eastern United States cities, as well as Vancouver to the West. Those distant markets, and the only markets available, are expensive markets to get at. The cost of the long rail haul eats a considerable hole in the gross returns of the sale of birds, consequently it is imperative to secure a substantial price for them per pound. Turkey raising is particularly adapted to Alberta climatic and agricultural conditions, where the climate is dry and crisp and range abundant.

Market Requirements

The markets demand, and pay a premium for, finished turkeys. To fatten turkeys the range must be restricted. But taking the birds off the range and enclosing them in a small building or enclosure will put them off their feed and instead of gaining they will lose weight. The run must be restricted gradually, and it is generally believed that liberal feeding in clean troughs, in the same place, and at the same time, will cause the birds to naturally restrict their wandering.

During the last two weeks the birds may be confined in a small field or large airy barn. It should not be forgotten, however, that turkeys are of a roving nature, so that complete seclusion does not agree with them.

Finishing for market does not necessarily mean putting on layers of fat, but rather conditioning the birds so the meat will be juicy and tender. The sinews which are so prominent on the range birds of the prairies soften up and largely disappear during the fattening period. Well-finished birds have plump breasts, and are well covered with meat on all parts of the body. Such birds, dressed, demand from seven to 15 cents per pound more on the eastern markets.

Method of Fattening

In the corn-producing sections of the States large quantities of that grain are used for fattening turkeys. New corn is dangerous unless introduced into the feeding ration gradually. Old, dry corn, however, can be fed without danger of digestive disorders setting in.

A mixture of grains is always best for poultry. They tire of one variety and go off their feed. On the Canadian prairies we have an abundance of wheat, oats and barley, all of which, mixed together in equal proportions, is excellent for fattening turkeys and can be fed in different ways. However, the best results are obtained from grinding the grains and mixing a wet mash, one feed ahead, with sour milk, butter-milk or water. Boiled potatoes are excellent to mix with the mash and largely take the place of corn.

It is important to mix with the mash a little fine gravel, and always keep fresh water before them. Towards the end of the fattening period, grease or scraps of cooked meat may be added to the ration. Never give the birds more than they will clean up in half-an-hour. Left-over food should be removed.

Some authorities strongly advocate giving whole grain for the evening meal. It not only takes longer to digest and serves to carry the birds through the long fall nights, but also tends to keep the crop and gizzard in a sweet and healthy condition.

Fattening or finishing turkeys in this way should continue for six or eight weeks, after which time they should be heavy, fat and tender, and as a consequence, care should be taken not to bruise them en route to market or during killing and pressing operations.

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Some Unpopular Immigrants

The sow thistle, like most of our noxious weeds, came from Europe by way of Eastern Canada. In 1895 a specimen was secured near St. John's College, in Winnipeg. Between 1900 and 1906 it was first recognized as a weed but by this time it had spread in small patches all over the Red River Valley. Even after this date it was not thought to be a serious weed, and no great effort was made to get rid of it until about 1909.

The Russian thistle has been known in the country of its origin for about 150 years. It is continually growing worse in Russia, and as a result seeding of crops has been abandoned over large areas in some of the provinces near the Caspian Sea. It was first introduced into the United States in 1873, being sown in South Dakota with Russian flax seed. Advancing at the rate of five to 10 miles in a season, the Russian thistle infested an area of 35,000 square miles by 1892. It was first noticed in Manitoba on the farm of Peter Reimer, near Morden, in 1889, and by 1891 it had spread over the greater portion of the Mennonite settlement near that town.

The title Canada thistle, is a misnomer, the plant being in reality of European origin. It came to Manitoba from Eastern Canada, and was one of the first weeds to make its appearance in our grain fields. As early as 1890 it was a common weed in the Boine settlement near Carman.

In Manitoba there are two varieties of Couch grass, sometimes called by the name of Quack or Twitch grass. The native variety has a decided greenish-grey color and is sometimes troublesome in cultivated fields, but not nearly so difficult to eradicate as the imported variety. The imported form of Couch grass is one of the most difficult and expensive weeds to control. It was brought to the West in grass seed. Imported Brome grass must bear the accusation for the introduction of Couch grass.

Greatest Source of Dockage

Wild oats is the oldest weed on the Canadian prairies. In 1874 wild oats were so bad along the Red River that a field of them was sold to an immigrant for a field of oats. In the three years ending 1920, Manitoba shipped 5,711 ears of wheat alone rejected for wild oats.

Stinkweed, or French Weed, has a record which goes back to the beginning of the history of settlement in Western Canada. Selkirk settlers in 1820 imported some seed from Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi River, in the State of Wisconsin, which seed is responsible for the first contamination by this weed.

Tumbling Mustard came to the prairie provinces from southern Europe in 1887. Its near relative, Hare's Ear Mustard, came from Europe in flax seed about five years later. Wild Mustard and Ball Mustard are also of European origin.

Pigweed, which was so prevalent in Saskatchewan and Alberta in grain fields during the past year, like all the foregoing, is a native of Europe. It appears under the name of Goosefoot in many English writings dating before the settlement of Western Canada.

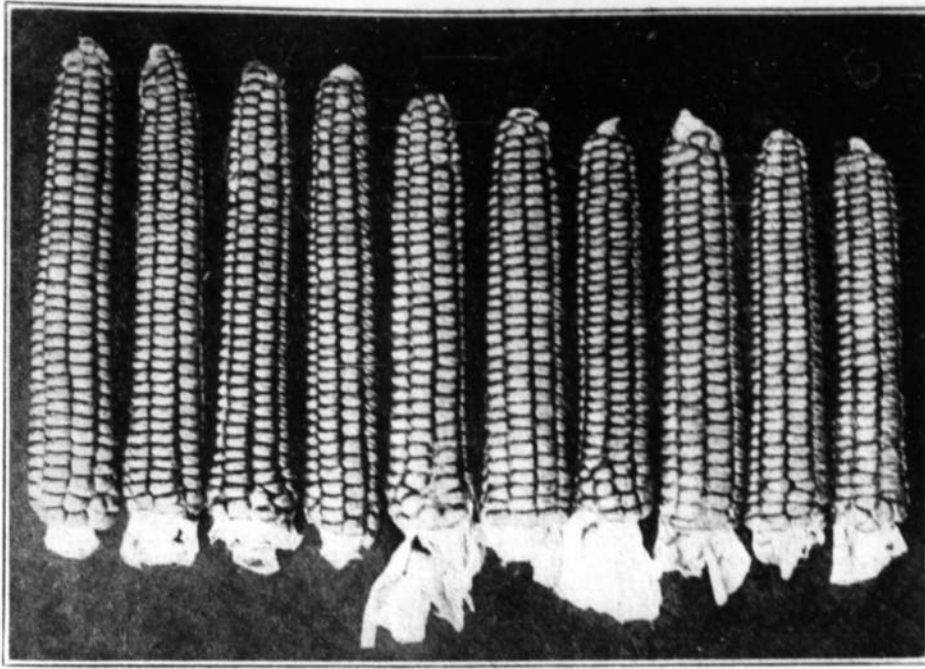
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Some Specimen Ears of Howes Alberta Flint

Howes Alberta Flint

The following from Prof. Cutler, at Edmonton, shows what is being done in the far prairie province in the line of extending corn culture:

Editor, Guide.—I was interested in a statement appearing in your issue of October 19, by Mr. MacLaren, of Pipestone, re corn growing. I have watched with interest MacLaren's excellent work, reported from time to time in the columns of your paper, and feel that he deserves a great deal of credit for what he has done in the matter of corn production in Manitoba.

I thought it might be of interest to know that Alberta is also interested in the production of corn. During the past seven years a flint corn has been ripened at Edmonton, and in one or more of these years the same corn was perfectly ripened at Fort Vermilion, some 400 miles north of Edmonton.

This corn was distributed by the department of field husbandry this last season to some 15 farmers, widely distributed in Alberta, and in all cases a fair yield of matured corn was harvested. It ripens in from 88 to 93 days. No other corn has ripened satisfac-

torily, one year with another, at Edmonton. It is probably one of the earliest, if not the earliest, corn in Canada.

During the last season, in order to determine its "hogging-off" value, some 10 spring pigs were turned in on a part of the patch, and it was surprising to see how well they did. The hogs represented two or more breeds and cross breeds. After about three weeks pasturing on this ripe corn, with a little tankage and water, during which time they were weighed regularly, it was found that they made an average gain of 1.16 pounds per day per hog. Some made as high as 1.66 pounds gain per day. The balance of the patch when husked gave a yield of 40 bushels of shelled corn per acre.

It would appear as though this corn has some possibilities, at least in northern areas, as a corn which can be "hogged-off," and at the same time render a service as a partial substitute for the bare fallow.

This corn has been named Howes Alberta Flint, as it has been derived from a lot of Golden Bantam Sweet Corn procured by Dean Howes in the spring of 1915.

Saskatchewan Corn Show

Over Five Hundred Entries from Three Western Prairies—Maple Creek Farmer Wins Premier Honor

G. H. HOFFMAN, of Maple Creek, is the corn king of Saskatchewan, winning both the Ogilvie silver trophy and the Bank of Commerce silver trophy, at the first provincial corn show opened at Maple Creek, November 14, by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, federal minister of agriculture.

There were 501 entries. In addition to winning the two trophies, Mr. Hoffman won first for North Dakota White Flint and several minor prizes. Other winners taking premier awards were Charles Marks, of Midale, who took first with a sample of Alberta Yellow Dent; Norman Ross, of the Indian Head forestry farm, who won a first prize with a sample of Manitoba Flint; Prof. Southworth's new hybrid corn; F. A. Cleophas, of Bienfait; Mrs. J. Abbott, of Maple Creek, and William Croft, of

Maple Creek, who also won first prizes. Good samples of corn from both Manitoba and Alberta were entered for the big awards of the show, but the Maple Creek exhibits were victorious.

Professor M. Champlin, of the University of Saskatchewan, and Professor W. Southworth, of the University of Manitoba, who did the judging, paid high compliments to the quality of the exhibits. Prof. Champlin declaring that the display was superior to that arranged by him as the North Dakota exhibit for the International hay and grain show at Chicago four years ago.

Motherwell Opens Show

Hon. W. R. Motherwell officially opened the show at 2 o'clock, declaring that he would not call it a formal opening, but would simply welcome all who were there to the dawn of a new era in agricultural methods.

Alfalfa and Canadian Thistles

A Remarkable Demonstration on an Irrigated Farm

HOW to reclaim a farm paralyzed by Canada thistle infestation that was the problem facing O. S. Longman, when he took over the direction of the provincial agricultural school and farm located at Raymond, Alta. The school is situated on an irrigated section formerly devoted to growing sugar beets for the factory run by the Knight-Watson Co., at that place. The thistle infestation was so bad that as a matter of record, Mr. Longman cut, raked and weighed the amount growing on a

representative acre. That acre produced three tons green weight!

Two different methods have been employed in effecting a riddance of thistles. The first method, and the one which will have practical application over most of the West, was by maintaining a black fallow and following with corn in the next year. It is, of course, expensive to sow corn on a summerfallow, but reclamation of land so badly polluted is expensive no matter what course is pursued. The thistles were so firmly established that the sum-

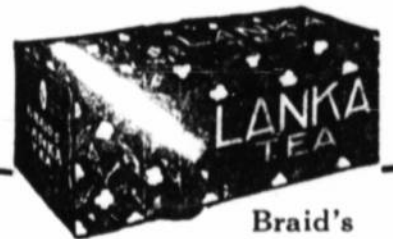
merfallow had to be cultivated every six days to ensure a good job. It is questionable if the growth of corn without a previous summerfallow would have been possible in fields so entirely given over to thistles. At all events, the corn crop, as seen in late July, was quite clean. There were, undoubtedly, thistle roots still left in the field, and had cultivation been discontinued, they would have rapidly asserted themselves, but the corn crop will, undoubtedly, leave the field in such a state that a variety of crops is possible.

Broadcasting Alfalfa

The most interesting portion of the reclamation project is that which has been sown to alfalfa broadcasted. This would not be possible were it not for the supply of irrigation water, but on this type of farm it has proved to be the cheapest and most effective way of disposing of thistles. The first year during which the alfalfa is sown, crop and weeds grow up together—a most disappointing sight, as the tiny shoots of the alfalfa are invisible in the forest of coarse weeds. Before any of the thistles begin to develop seed, the whole field is mowed and the worthless crop of weeds removed and destroyed. The alfalfa then begins to assert itself. If a second cutting is necessary to keep the thistles from forming seed late in the season, the cutting is repeated. In the second year the alfalfa comes strong. The first cutting contains a large amount of thistle tops and is worthless for sale. From that time on the alfalfa dominates the field. Fields in their third year showed very little thistle growth.

Mr. Longman stressed the fact that such a result was only possible under irrigation, because without a good supply of moisture the alfalfa would not grow fast enough to choke out the weeds. Asked as to what effect such a course would have on sow thistles, he expressed some doubt, because the first leaves of the sow thistles lay flat on the ground and would have a tendency to smother the alfalfa in the first week after its appearance above ground. He also stated that experience at Raymond showed that the heavier seeding of alfalfa was advisable in weedy land. Twenty pounds per acre gave better results than the ten pounds usually recommended.

In the irrigation country ditch banks are a great source of pollution. Owing to their conformation it is hard to cut weeds which gain lodgement there, and few make any serious effort to keep their ditch banks clean. Sowing to grass is the ideal method of accomplishing it. On the Raymond farm, alfalfa and brome sown together made an ideal combination. Alfalfa alone is not so good because it kills out close to the water and leaves black land for the weeds to find a home. Brome grows strong down to the waters edge. All of which goes to accentuate the statement that the weed problem is a question of the diversification of crops.



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Organization News

Matter for this page should be sent to H. Higginbotham, secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Manitoba

Neepawa District Convention

The annual convention of the Neepawa U.F.M. District was held in Neepawa, on November 5, and was very successful from every standpoint. The hall was crowded to capacity, and the spirit of the convention was all that could be desired. Very strong determination was expressed by all present to get the association back to complete strength during the coming months. The following resolutions were adopted:

Single Transferable Vote—"Whereas, the farmers' provincial political platform calls for the single transferable vote, and this has not been enacted. We urge that this law be enacted early in the next session of the legislature."

Taxation—"Whereas, the burden of taxation falls inequitably on the people, and in some cases is causing distress and poverty,

"We, the Neepawa District U.F.M., in convention assembled, urge the elimination of the municipal commissioners' levy, and suggest that the provincial

government extend the income tax to meet this loss of revenue."

"Resolved that all salaries derived from provincial municipal taxation and public funds in Manitoba be put immediately on the 1914 basis, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the provincial government, rural councils and the provincial convention at Winnipeg."

Resignation of W. R. Wood—It was with extreme regret that we received the announcement of the resignation of our late secretary, W. R. Wood, and we wish to take this opportunity of voicing our appreciation of his efforts on behalf of the farmers of Manitoba. Mr. Wood's record of service is one of splendid achievement, his organizing ability and his capacity for hard work have been of inestimable value to our organization. Our best wishes go with him in his new appointment, and we trust that his duties will not prevent him from still taking an active interest in the affairs of the U.F.M.

The following officers were elected for 1924: Provincial director, A. J. M.

Poole; provincial director, U.F.W.M., Mrs. A. McGregor; president, R. J. Drysdale; vice-president, Mrs. I. Yerex; secretary, Lew G. Thomson; district directors, W. C. Boughton, Mrs. M. E. Jones, S. H. Rogers, Mrs. J. Muirhead, C. A. McCrae and Mrs. W. Meneer.

At the evening session about 450 people were present. Addresses were given by Premier Bracken and R. A. Hoey, M.P., and both speakers were well received. Premier Bracken dealt with finances of the province and agricultural policies that might be effective in helping to solve the present difficult position. Mr. Hoey gave a masterful address on the political situation in Canada.

The convention closed with three cheers for Premier Bracken.

Saskatchewan

Develop Potential Resources

Realizing the importance and necessity of filling up the vacant spaces of the province where no locals of the S.G.G.A. at present exist, the Central secretary, A. J. McPhail, sent out the following circular letter, under date of November 5, addressed to all directors of the association, viz.:

Vitality Depends on Locals

"As a director of the association you will know of many localities in your district where there is no local of the G.G.A.

"The vitality of the association depends on the number and strength of the locals in every district.

"Could you send in to the Central office, the names of men and women whom you think would be interested, in localities where there is no local. If you will go over, in your own mind, the parts of the country with which you are acquainted, and send in the names of such individuals, we can get in touch with them and perhaps, as a result, have a local organized.

"Please do not forget to do everything possible in your district to secure subscriptions for The Progressive. Get in touch with workers throughout the district over the phone, and urge them to canvass for subscriptions."

A Clear Record Wanted

While constant watchfulness and enthusiasm, and persistent effort are necessary on the part of, and are continually being applied by the Central office, there is no doubt whatever that the success of the association depends even more on the co-operation of the men in the field, who come into closer and much more frequent contact with the people than is possible to Central officials. If the S.G.G.A. is to prosper every man and woman who holds office in the association must get down to business. The time of the annual convention is drawing near when the members have a right to expect that every officer shall be prepared to give an account of his stewardship during the year, and it is earnestly to be hoped that each and every one will be able to present both a clean record and an abundant one when that time comes. They cannot show a better record than a large number of enthusiastic new locals, and an equal number of thoroughly galvanized old ones. Every official can do his bit in this direction if he puts driving force into his work, and a good record will be a credit and a pleasure both to himself and to the association as a whole.

Thunder Creek's Fine Record

The Thunder Creek Constituency Convention was held in the Y.M.C.A., Moose Jaw, on Friday, November 9, and, while it was not largely attended, it made up what was lacking in this respect by enthusiasm and determination, and more than ever by the announcement of W. H. Beesley, the county chairman, that the constituency showed an increased membership over 1922 of 33 per cent, while 1922 itself showed an increase of 15 per cent. over 1921. It is no wonder that, under these circumstances, pessimism had no place in the proceedings.

During the afternoon meeting, addresses were delivered by R. M. Johnson, E. N. Hopkins, M.P., J. R. Green, William Teare, and Dr. S. A. Merkley. Reports were also received from the various municipal organizers for the past year.

The election of officers resulted as follows: County chairman, W. H. Beesley; secretary, A. E. Green; organizers, Moose Jaw County, Mrs. W. J. F. Warren and I. W. Cooper; Caron, D. Ferguson; Pense, George Doan; Marquis, C. W. Coates and Mrs. Haight; North of Qu'Appelle Valley, Wm. Pound and J. W. Cuthbert. The women district representatives will be nominated later.

Central Officials Speak

At the evening meeting addresses were given by George F. Edwards, vice-president of the association, Mrs. M. L. Burbank, secretary of the Women's Section, J. R. Green and W. J. F. Warren. Mr. Edwards drew attention to the necessity of organization in order to meet on an equal footing the organization of manufacturing and other interests. Too much attention, he said, had been given in the past to production and not enough to marketing. The S.G.G.A. had done everything possible to create the wheat pool, but support had been lacking in the press. The farmers would have to solve their own problems, and they would have to realize that others were interested in them only in so far as they could profit by them.

Mrs. Burbank said she thought there was too much impatience for reform. Farmers should not be discouraged because all their problems had not been solved. If it had not been for the

Continued on Page 26



Fill your pipe
with

Ogden's **CUT
PLUG**
"It Satisfies"

15¢ per
packet

80¢ a
½ lb. tin



If you
roll your
own
ask for
**OGDEN'S
FINE CUT**
(green label)

Yes! We have how many Bananas Today?

Here's a
Golden
Opportunity

to solve this puzzle and share in the distribution of 25 Cash Prizes. Young and old can engage in a most fascinating pastime, in which fun and where a little ingenuity points the way to success.

\$1000.00 IN CASH

For CORRECT ANSWERS

The Problem— Simply count the ovals inside the big Golden Banana—START TONIGHT!

URGE YOUR CHILDREN TO SOLVE THE PUZZLE — IT'S A BRAIN DEVELOPER!

There is no trick or chance involved. Every oval is in plain view. Anyone who can count can solve this puzzle. Each genuine oval is a complete outline in itself.

Solve this
Puzzle

How many ovals inside the Golden Banana?

25 Cash Prizes

Costs nothing to try

Lots of Fun

SEND YOUR SOLUTION EARLY!

Send in your solution as early as possible. It will help us to correctly tabulate your count and have it entered before the final rush that always takes place during the closing days of any contest.

COUNT THE OVALS TONIGHT!

How to Enter Contest

Any bona fide resident anywhere in Canada may participate in this contest by making a payment of not less than two dollars nor more than five dollars for subscription to Farm and Home.

A contestant may submit as many solutions as desired, provided a payment of not less than two dollars nor more than five dollars is made with each solution.

All payments made will be credited on a continuous subscription to Farm and Home, unless other instructions are given.

If you send more than one solution at one time, use separate order blanks with each one.

You may order the paper sent to another party if you wish, and yet have the solution recorded in your name.

If you are already a subscriber and your subscription is paid in advance, mark order blank "renewal" and your subscription date will be extended according to the amount of your payment.

Different members of a family may send solutions and have all the payments credited on one subscription.

Every cent paid with any solution is credited on subscription to the paper, therefore it is impossible for anyone to lose anything in the contest. You can't lose, and you may win a big prize.

Additional puzzle charts may be obtained at Farm and Home office, or they will be mailed to all who send a self-addressed stamped envelope for them.

GENERAL RULES

The contest closes December 15, 1923. Solutions which are mailed so they bear postmark of that date will be accepted, even though received a day or so later.

Information will be furnished and rulings made on any points contestants may want information about. Farm and Home reserves the right to decide any and all questions which arise, and those entering the contest as a part of the contract must and do agree to abide by such rulings.

As many prizes will be reserved as there are people tied before any prizes are awarded for less correct solutions. That is, if three people should tie on the best solution, the first three prizes will be reserved for them, and they would be awarded three prizes in the order of the standing of their solution of the next puzzle; that is, the best solution would be awarded the first prize, the next best the second, and the third best the third, etc.

All solutions must be sent in on the blank herewith. No solution unaccompanied by a cash subscription will be accepted. No solution may be changed after it is once registered.

No one directly or indirectly associated with Farm and Home will be allowed to participate in this contest.

URGE YOUR CHILDREN TO ENTER

THE PRIZE LIST

For one year's subscription (\$2), renewal or new subscriber

For two subscriptions (\$4), one of which must be new, or both may be new

1st Prize	\$200.00	\$400.00
2nd Prize	100.00	200.00
3rd Prize	50.00	100.00
4th Prize	25.00	50.00
5th Prize	20.00	35.00
6th Prize	10.00	15.00
7th to 25th Prizes, each	5.00	10.00

SPECIAL OFFER—If you send with your answer \$5.00 for one subscription for three years and win any one of the prizes in the first column, the amount of such prize will be increased fifty per cent.; that is, if you should win the first prize you would receive \$300 instead of \$200, and so on.

Address all communications to
Contest Manager,

Farm and Home

Vancouver, B. C.



No crop failures in balmy British Columbia.

Where ten acres of land are sufficient to maintain your entire family in comfort and luxury.

British Columbia's rich, moist soil is ideal for mixed farming, and crops are abundant from the first year on.

The Okanagan Valley soil produces small fruits of nation-wide fame. Farms of any size can be obtained here with a very small initial outlay per acre.

The Fraser Valley has splendid grazing lands, where milk and beef, which are at a premium, can be produced at a minimum cost.

Vancouver Island is a splendid section for those interested in poultry raising, rabbit breeding and small fruits—with a market right at your door.

Many choice homesteads are yet available for pre-emption.

The climate is ideal, the air is pure and full of health and vitality.

Unbiased, accurate and reliable information about the agricultural, stock and poultry-breeding possibilities of the different districts of this province, "The Garden of the West," will be found in

FARM and HOME

"Canada's only illustrated weekly Farm Journal dealing with Farm and Rural conditions in B. C."

Use the Coupon TODAY — Contest closes December 15

I desire to enter your Banana Puzzle Contest, and herewith remit, in accordance with the conditions of the same, the sum of \$ _____ which please place to my credit for subscription.

The total number of ovals inside the big golden banana is _____

Name _____ Address _____

Are you a subscriber now? (Yes or No) _____

If you wish the paper sent to some one else, insert name below _____

Name _____ Address _____

Dept. G.O.G.

This advertisement will not appear again—"Save this Page"

OUR PARCEL FROM JOHN CHRISTIE'S

FIVE DOLLAR ORDER--WE WILL DO THE REST

WE PREPAY CHARGES
ON ALL ORDERS OF
\$35.00
AND UPWARDS

and homestead life in Western Canada in the past
THROUGH THE NOSE for everything he pur-
chasing markets, and also EXCESSIVE FREIGHT
inaugurated by John Christie begins a BRIGHT
FARMERS. No matter whether you live in the
is a \$35 order, and you pay just the same amount
will be delivered to your nearest railway depot
will have NO EXPRESS OR FREIGHT CHARGES
we will do the rest. NO OTHER MAIL ORDER
SUCH A FAR-REACHING ANNOUNCEMENT.

British Government ADMIRALTY
Magnificent quality in white Turkish
with fringed ends. Size 50 inches by 25
No finer quality on the market at any
\$1.95

British Government ARMY TOWELS—
Inches by 21 inches. In neat striped de-
super quality.
\$1.10

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CANADA FOR
SURPLUS
LIES
MONTON, Alta.



WHITE WEB SUR-
CINGLES—New, made
of best British mili-
tary web, with leather
straps and buckles
7 feet long by 3 inches
wide.
Each **50c**

British Government
LEATHER SURCIN-
GLES—Partly worn,
but in fine condition.
Useful for making and
repairing halters, team
lines, harness, etc.
Each **40c**

British Government
Officers' Trench
Coats

\$23.75 Each

There is nothing better
for farm wear than these
high quality triple-lined
Gabardine Coats. Made
for all-year-round wear,
with detachable fleece
lining for winter. Wears
like iron. An ideal gar-
ment for your \$35.00
order. Linings are as
follows:

1. Detachable all-wool
fleece lining. 2. Oilskin
interlining (not rubber
which is perishable). 3.
Check lining.

Give Height and Chest
Measurement when
ordering. **\$23.75**
Each

Amazing Value in New Lines of
British Government
RIDING BREECHES AND LEGGINGS
BRITISH OFFICERS' RIDING
BREECHES



These riding breeches were made for the British Government
for the use of officers in the British Army in India, and are
made of high-grade khaki serge, with two slash pockets and
self-strappings. You'll like their soft texture and lasting
wearing qualities. Sizes 30 to 38 only. State Waist Measure-
ment. Sold with our money-back guarantee at **\$4.25**
Per pair.

Huge Purchase of
BRITISH GOVERNMENT PRUNELLO
RIDING BREECHES

Guaranteed wind and water-proof material. Made of the
finest quality silk and wool, in the finest dark khaki shade.
This is one of the finest lines of breeches we have ever seen,
and we can thoroughly recommend it. Two side pockets,
two hip pockets with flaps, one watch pocket. Belt loops,
self-strappings. Easily worth \$12.00. All Sizes. Our
price, **\$4.90**
Per pair
BEDFORD CORD RIDING BREECHES—With buckskin
strappings. All Sizes. Sensational value at **\$3.25**
Per pair.
DITTO—With leather strappings. **\$3.95**
Per pair.

British Army Razor, 25c
Shaving Brush Free



Razors made of best Sheffield
steel, most of them hollow
ground. Complete outfit. A
wonderful bargain **25c**
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BRITISH ARMY
LEGGINGS, \$2.75

All leather, spring front blocked, with-
out seam at back. All straps sewn on
by hand. Especially suitable for riding
and farm wear. Give Calf **\$2.75**
Measurement

LONG-HEEL ROPES—Made of Italian rope,
10 feet long, with long leather strap and
buckle, used for tethering artillery
horses. Each **40c**

HEEL ROPES—Five feet long, similar to
above, with slightly shorter strap. **25c**
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Army
Pullover
Sweaters



Made of
finest wool
very warm,
well made,
and excep-
tional value.
You'll be de-
lighted with
these at
each **\$2.95**

British Government
SLEEPING BAGS
\$9.75

Genuine British Government sur-
plus stock. Made of waterproof
duck, lined with sheepskin and
interlined with oilskin. You can
sleep out in the open on the
coldest night, and keep warm in
one of these. **\$9.75**
Each

Find Room in Your \$35
Order for One of These
HAVERSACKS



Slightly soiled, but remarkable
value **45c**
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Extraordinary Bargain in a
PLOWING
HARNESS SET



Even if it is a little late for your
fall plowing, it will pay you to order
a set for future use, as these may be
off the market in the spring. Set consists of our
genuine British Government Artillery leather-covered
wire-cable traces, with ends to connect to Concord
hame, complete with belly bands and back bands.
Traces were made by the British Government for use
in hauling heaviest artillery guns, and will wear for
years on the farm. We'll guarantee you'll be more
than satisfied. **\$9.25**
Our price for the set, only

BRITISH ARMY PUTTEES—
Made of finest khaki material.
Per
Pair **95c**



BRITISH BINOCULARS

Made by the world-famous firm
of Lemaire to British War Office
specification for officers' use in
the war. Each glass tested and
passed and engraved with maker's
name, and bears British govern-
ment mark and approval number.
Some fitted with bending bar for
eye-width adjustment. Magnifica-
tion by five diameters, object glasses
45 millimeters (1 1/2 ins.). Dull
oxidized body, covered with fine
Morocco leather. Central-screw
focus. Supplied complete in brown
leather satchel-made sling case,
with shoulder strap. These are
worth in the regular way at least
\$30, and are remarkable
value **\$14.75**
for
DITTO, but without bar for eye-
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Each

DO YOU SMOKE?—THEN HERE'S A BARGAIN FOR YOU
IMPORTED FRENCH BRIAR TOBACCO PIPES—Straight or bent **25c**
stems, regular 75c line. Our price, each
FRENCH BRIAR TOBACCO PIPES—Exceptionally well seasoned, very **50c**
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BRITISH
ARMY
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As carried by
every British
officer during
the war. Bronzed
brass case, 2 1/2-
in. diameter, lu-
minous dial.
Complete with
leather case and
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New British Army
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In strong hunter case.
British Government
tested and stamped.
Can be read easily
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without one at this
price. **\$2.25**
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NEW LINES IN MEN'S
PANTS

IRISH BLUE SERGE PANTS, with
belt loops, two side pockets, two hip
pockets, watch pocket. Will give hard
wear and good satisfaction. All sizes
Per pair **\$3.25**

GENUINE BANNOCKBURN TWEED
PANTS—Similar to above in style. All
Sizes. Exceptional value at the very
low price of **\$3.95**
Per pair

ENGLISH HERRINGBONE TWEED
PANTS—Five pockets, belt loops. Well
made and very hard-wearing. All
Sizes. **\$2.55**
Per pair

RIDING REINS, 50c
Genuine British Government, part worn,
with two brass
buckles **50c**

MEN'S PULLOVER MITTS
ESKIMO BUCKSKIN PULLOVER
MITTS—Specially-tanned, elastic wrist;
generous size. Buy these for real com-
fort and service. **\$1.25**
Per pair

HOGSKIN PULLOVER MITTS—
flexible, but very strong, and will
give lasting wear. **95c**
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MEN'S BALACLAVA
ALL-WOOL CAPS

Made of high-grade wool in a va-
riety of shades. Great for the cold
weather.
Each only **35c**

Combination
Cape and
Ground
Sheet

Used by des-
patch riders
during the
war. Can be
used either
as cape or
ground sheet.
Every season
on the farm
brings a good
use for this
article. Un-
equalled
value **\$1.25**
at



British Government
Velvet Cord
TROUSERS

British Velvet Cord is
one of the strongest and
most durable materials
made. These trousers
were made for British
labor battalions during
the war. Nothing bet-
ter for farm wear.
Sizes 33 to 37.
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ENGLISH DUBBIN
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plus. Best known pre-
paration for preserving
and water-proofing
boots. **5c**
Per tin

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MONTON, Alberta

ES FOR SMALL ITEMS.
NAME TO ORDER.
ON ALL ORDERS OF
WARDS,

AMOUNT ENCLOSED WITH THIS ORDER \$.....
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Quantity	Size	Total Price	
		\$	c.
	Brought Forward		
Rifle Slings, at 30c each			
Pure Wool Mitts, at 30c pair			
Khaki All-Wool Gloves, at 25c pair			
Hame Straps, at 15c each			
Collapsible Water Buckets, at 60c each			
British Officers' Pigs Skin Saddle, at \$13.45 each			
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British Army Towels, at \$1.10 pair	43" x 21"		
	Size of Waist		
Two-Piece Wool Underwear, at \$2.95 per suit			
Irish Blue Serge Pants, at \$3.25 pair			
Bannockburn Tweed Pants, at \$3.95 pair			
Herringbone Tweed Pants, at \$2.55 pair			
French Briar Pipes, at 50c each			
French Briar Pipes, at 25c each			
Balaclava Caps, at 35c each			
Buckskin Pullover Mitts, at \$1.25 pair			
Hogskin, Pullover Mitts, at 95c each			
Radolite Compasses, at \$2.25 each			
Prism Compasses, at \$5.00 each			
British Army Mess Tins, at 25c each			
British Army Binoculars, at \$14.75 each			
British Army Binoculars, at \$12.50 each			
British Officers' Riding Breeches, at \$4.25 pair			
British Government Prunello Riding Breeches, at \$4.90 pair			
Bedford Cord Riding Breeches, at \$3.25 pair			
Bedford Cord Riding Breeches, at \$3.95 pair			
British Army Leggings, at \$2.75 pair			
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Auto Covers, at \$20 each	15 ft. x 18 ft.		
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Neck Straps, at 60c each			
Grey Flannel Shirts, at \$2.45 each			
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Total \$

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WE PREPAY CHARGES
ON ALL ORDERS OF

\$35.00
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Invents New Lamp

Said to be Whiter and Cheaper Light than Electric or Gas

Ottawa. Patents have been granted by the government to a lighting engineer by the name of Johnson, on a new lamp for burning ordinary kerosene oil. This lamp produces a vapor from the oil which makes a blue flame that incandescences a mantle, and thus creates a very strong, soft, pure white light. As it consumes only 6% oil mixed with 94% air, it is exceedingly economical. Said to be very simple to operate, odorless, noiseless, and dangerless.

S. R. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg. He also wants local distributors and has a very unique selling plan to offer agents. He is even offering to give one free to the first user in each locality who will help introduce this new light.

NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY offers for sale approximately 5,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Wood Permits, Coal Mining and Other Valuable Mineral Leases actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to Land Commissioner, Desk T., HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Reparations Dilemma

Continued from Page 8

This has been realized by allied statesmen. Mr. Lloyd George, for instance, in January, 1921, said: "Every one wants gold which Germany has not got, and they will not take German goods. Nations can only pay debts by gold, goods, services or bills of exchange on nations which are their debtors."

Germany could pay—pay easily—inside her own boundaries, but she could not export her forests, railways or land across her own frontiers and make them over to the allies. Take the railways for example. Suppose the allies took possession of them and doubled the charges; they would be paid in paper marks which would be valueless across the frontier. The only way Germany could pay is by way of exports, that is by difference between German imports and exports. If, however, German imports were too much restricted the Germans would be unable to obtain the food and raw materials necessary for their manufacturers." A few days after Mr. Lloyd George made that speech, Premier Briand said to the French Chamber and Senate, "We must not lose sight of the fact that in order to pay us Germany must every year create wealth abroad for herself by developing her exports and reducing her imports to strictly necessary things. She can only do that to the detriment of the commerce and industry of the allies. That is a strange and regrettable consequence of facts." These

statesmen are simply recognizing what economic experts have insisted upon from the beginning. Payment by means of German labor or service is not acceptable to the allies, and payment in goods is viewed with alarm. The dilemma is this: if the creditor nations accept goods in payment of reparations they injure their own industries; if they do not accept goods or services then Germany cannot pay anything. As the above quotations show French and British statesmen realize that this dilemma exists. The urgent need today is to get them to recognize it frankly in the policies to be adopted in the securing of peace in Europe.

Molsons Bank Report

The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the shareholders of Molsons Bank was held on November 5, a very satisfactory report being presented by the bank. Net profits for the year, after making provision for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to \$614,356, which, added to \$266,318 brought forward, made the sum of \$880,675 available for distribution. For dividends of 12 per cent. per annum \$480,000 was apportioned; \$150,000 was set aside for contingencies and \$137,858 carried forward. There was a decrease in loans during the year of about \$2,500,000, and the total loans now stand at \$44,000,000. Deposits increased by \$59,000, and stand at about \$54,000,000.

If a lamb will fetch more money with the tail off, why not remove it?

Cold Storage Meat

Continued from Page 7

prolonged, savage tending, threatening of hungry waiting death, the cruel croon of a river made angry and lashed to fury by countless rocks obtruding in its course, obstructing and deflecting the waters' onward flow till the whole channel boiled at last.

The scow still slipped over water smoothly gliding, but faster and faster. The first low rock banks gave place to higher, sheer walls, that with every dozen forward feet loomed taller—perpendicular, jagged sides, gloomy and forbidding.

Tense and anxious the half-breed now stood poised at the bow, his long oar held clear of the water, poised like a spear, and ready to fend off from any protruding rock that showed; while in the stern the white man checked the scow's momentum by turning the sweep's wide blade against the water, and drawing it back, now on this side, now on that.

Suddenly the half-breed's arms flashed to action. His sweep shot out and down. But the grate of the saving wood on dangerous jutting rock was drowned in the rumble and the thunder of the water as it battled with boulder and canyon wall. The scow's head veered sharply, then swung back into the centre of the stream as the white man deftly turned the steering sweep. Now all about the boat was churning water, bubbling white, a frothing maze wherein black basalt boulders reared here and there ugly heads, that showed and disappeared with disconcerting suddenness in the intricate rise and fall of the whirling stream. The glare of the day faded in a flash, and light crepuscular and shadowy was around them. The river, but a few moments before a quarter of a mile in width, was now a mere white ribbon scarce fifty yards across, flowing between black walls of rock rearing up 300 feet and more, in places so overhanging as to create an almost cavern affect.

Faster, faster rushed the river, roaring its long refrain; and faster, faster swept the scow along with its burden of northern men, these daring atoms, strong as humans go, but puny things to match against the power of this torrent.

Yet quick to fend, the half-breed's oar a dozen times flashed out and down just in time upon a detected rock, while in unison the watching steersman swung his heavy sweep to aid in the scow's deflecting.

Nervous, tense and fearful they watched the water, and the light ahead for sign of the canyon's ending. Ten horror-freighted minutes, seeming long as days, and then the half-breed throat a joyous cheer, and the light of gladness filled both men's eyes as the vista ahead disclosed the ending of the canyon and the swift and rock-strewn water.

Then, in the very moment of promised release, the rapidly rushing scow ceased forward movement, stopped with the shuddering suddenness and convulsive rearing of a range steer halted at the height of fast careering course by the lariat of the stockman. Though stout the planks of the half-scow's bottom, they parted and gave way before the point of jutting rock, as papier-mache before a thrusting sword. The rock, like Brobdingnagian needle, hidden till too late from the half-breed's eyes by swirl of the water, now shot through and protruded a dozen inches clear above the bottom boards just back of the bow. The stern swung round broadside to the current, then swept on till the scow's position was reversed. Held fast at the bow it hung like some helpless clinging senseless thing wounded unto death, while all around the water leaped and boiled and bubbled, swirl and counter swirl, foaming, churning, tugging, eager for the craft's destruction. The action of the many warring currents of the stream moved the pinioned scow now to the left, now to the right, and elliptical arc-like course, a grotesque saraband on the brink of annihilation, a momentary pausing on the surface till the water pouring through the rock-made fissure in the bottom would fill the scow to sinking low enough for the agitated river to flow over the high boarded sides. And helping on the work of

Everywhere!

MACDONALD'S

BRIER

Backed by almost seven decades of Quality Standards—Macdonald Standards—**BRIER** wins friends *Everywhere* and holds them.

More Canadian smokers—*Everywhere*—use **BRIER** than any other tobacco.

The Tobacco with a heart

Half Pound Tin
—The economy buy—
80¢

Also in Packages
15¢ and 20¢



500

sinking—immediately following the moment of striking—little wavelets had dashed over the scow's blunt end, an inviting target now it hung resisting the terrific onward pull of the stream.

For sixty seconds destruction delayed, while, helpless to prevent, the men crouched and waited. Then the encroaching water weighed down the scow's free end. It plunged beneath the surface. A moment the rocky point retained its hold in the timbers of the bow till a swirl higher than the rest, aided by the scow's free end sinking and throwing up the other, forced loose the craft, and whisked it half submerged away.

The rapid's last hundred yards was more boulder strewn than all the previous stretch, and the scow, no longer guided by skilful human hands, dashed upon rock after rock, was held a moment here and there, battered, hammered, then turned completely over. The clinging men, wrenched from their tightly taken holds, went bobbing and rolling at the mercy of the current's cruel caprice.

At the canyon's end the swift water and the sheer rock banks ended as abruptly as they had begun. Low clay banks, gently sloping, looked upon a long stretch of rolling country, poplar covered.

Up the right bank, a hundred yards beyond the canyon's end, the white man crawled and lay a moment breathing heavily from his frantic swimming. A bankward swerving eddy had saved him, carrying him shoreward; unaided in that icy water he never could have made it, hampered as he was by clothing weighty.

Only a moment did he lie resting clear of the water's clutch. Springing up he turned and scanned the river till at last he saw in middle stream a black form. It disappeared, bobbed up again, went down, showed once more for a minute, sank, and remained lost to sight. The watcher knew it was his companion, but the unresisting limpness of the body seemed an eloquent cry of death. The white man was too indifferent a swimmer to try to verify the verdict. He said heavily: "Good-bye, Frazer." In his tone was the resignation of a man tuned to battling with Nature's harsher moods. Yet for several seconds he stood peering at the river for another sight of Archie Frazer, his half-breed companion, who, like many another native of the Canadian northland had laid legitimate claim to the ancient and honored Scottish name he bore.

After a moment, and still gazing down river, the white man spoke again, his tone apologetic, as if craving pardon of the dead: "I shoulda took your word, Archie. Shoulda believed you when you said no man ever run the Kachika Canyon, except at the time of spring flood."

He sat down abruptly, over his face coming the look of a surprised child at this unexpected weakness. Then he noted his coat was red. He put his hand up exploringly to find blood flowing gently but steadily from a long gash on the side of his head, a boulder cut, not deep or painful, received from a passing rock as the river had whirled him by. He wrung out his soaking handkerchief, tied it around his head. The momentary dizziness left him. Still he continued sitting, pondering the situation.

Due west of him, twenty miles behind, the Cassiar mountains lay; to the north and west was the Hudson's Bay Company's post on Teslin Lake, a distance of two hundred miles at the very least; south and east was Fort Nelson on the Nelson river, a similar, if not greater distance than Teslin Lake. Before him the leafless poplars stretched away, dreary aisles of nakedness, like the masts of endless ships stripped of sails, awaiting a coming storm. In the air was the tang of vegetation's dissolution, smoky-smelling, sad. A familiar sounding sent the man's eyes upward. Overhead a flock of belated wild geese, V-shaped and high against the chill October sky, went honking down the wind in fast pursuit of summer southward fled. Autumn was almost gone. Winter was afoot, and the north's winds waiting. And here was he, Billy Marsden, grubless, gunless, with only a jackknife as a weapon with which to

THE MOLSONS BANK

68th Annual Meeting

Summary of the General Statement of the affairs of The Molsons Bank on the 29th September, 1923, as placed before the sixty-eighth Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Capital paid up	\$ 4,000,000.00	Cash on hand and in Banks	\$11,215,346.85
Reserve Fund	5,000,000.00	Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve	1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	134,858.17	Deposit with the Dominion Government to secure Note Circulation	195,000.00
172nd Dividend payable		Government Securities, Railway and other Bonds & Stocks	9,827,582.86
1st October for three months	120,000.00	Call Loans (in Canada) on stocks, and other marketable securities	4,603,142.05
Dividends unpaid	1,435.50		26,841,071.76
Notes in Circulation	5,769,446.00	Loans and Discounts, after full provision for bad debts	40,102,823.83
Deposits	53,980,803.65	Customers' Letters of Credit	1,001,618.99
Due to Other Banks	1,043,360.32	Bank Premises	2,915,000.00
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	1,001,618.99	Real Estate not Bank Premises	52,916.54
Other Liabilities	472,738.44	Shares of and loans to controlled companies (St. James Land Co., Ltd. See below)	222,396.95
		Other Assets	388,433.00
			\$71,524,261.07
			\$71,524,261.07

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Dividends	\$ 480,000.00	Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, 30th September, 1922	\$ 266,318.08
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	37,816.90	Net profits for the year after deducting expenses of management, reservation for interest accrued on deposits, exchange, and provision for bad and doubtful debts	614,356.99
McGill University subscription	10,000.00		
To provide for Dominion Government Taxes	68,000.00		
Reserve for contingencies	150,000.00		
Leaving at credit of Profit and Loss Account, 29th September, 1923	\$ 745,816.90		
	134,858.17		
	\$ 880,675.07		\$ 880,675.07

Auditors' Report to the Shareholders

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts of The Molsons Bank at the Head Office and with certified returns received from its Branches. We have checked and verified the Cash, Investments and Securities at the Chief Office in Montreal at 29th September, 1923, and we have also during the year verified the Cash and Securities held at the Chief Office and other important Branches of the Bank.

We obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank; and we certify that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank on 29th September, 1923, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

LEMUEL CUSHING, CHAS. A. HODGSON, Auditors.
Chartered Accountants.

Montreal, 23rd October, 1923.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wm. Molson Macpherson, *Honorary President.*
F. W. Molson, *President.* W. A. Black, *Vice-President.*
Wm. M. Birks J. M. McIntyre
John W. Ross A. O. Dawson

Edward C. Pratt, *General Manager.*

THE ST. JAMES LAND COMPANY, LIMITED Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 29th September, 1923

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
* The rights of the Company in an emplacement conveyed to Insurance Exchange Corporation, Limited, by a 99 years' lease (emphyteutic lease) and in the building thereon constructed by Insurance Exchange Corporation, Limited	Capital \$ 20,000.00
	Capital Surplus 180,000.00
	Due The Molsons Bank 22,396.95
\$222,396.95	\$222,396.95

* Note: The St. James Land Company's rights in the above described emplacement and building have been hypothecated by The St. James Land Company, Limited, to the extent of \$440,000.00 to secure bonds of Insurance Exchange Corporation, Limited, for the payment of which amount The St. James Land Company, Limited, is not personally liable.

Auditors' Report

We have audited the books of The St. James Land Company, Limited, for the period from the date of incorporation to the 29th September, 1923, and we certify that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company.

Montreal, 23rd October, 1923.

LEMUEL CUSHING, CHAS. A. HODGSON, Auditors.
Chartered Accountants.

THE MOLSONS BANK

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seek his food until he reached the nearest white man two hundred miles away. The season for even the last wild berry was done.

Billy Marsden gave way to fear. Forty years of age, strong, a master traveller among northmen, he knew the wilderness too well not to look askance and view with doubting the long traverse before him.

Marsden's sitting and his brooding were but a minute long. His soggy clothes, with their resulting chill made greater at this late hour of October afternoon, roused him. He rapidly undressed, wringing each garment as dry as his strong hands were capable of doing. Dressing was a gigantic labor. Finishing, he started briskly westward through the poplars skirting the edges of the low mountains, the canyon of which had proved his undoing. The country directly ahead was gently rolling. Northward, on his right, the low mountain marked the beginning of the approach to the higher Cassiar range. The immediate section was strange to Marsden, yet he knew the region beyond, and of a long, low pass leading down and out at the Hudson's Bay post on Teslin Lake. He had chosen this trading post as his objective in preference to the one at Fort Nelson, as the country intervening between himself and Fort Nelson was entirely unknown, while he had a fair knowledge of at least the latter part of the way to Teslin Lake, and trusted to his long experience to carry him on into the mountains till he could sight some one of the many peaks to him familiar in the higher range overlooking the pass.

Darkness found him many miles from the canyon's end, his body warm, his clothes quite dry after the hours of strenuous walking. He built a fire; afterwards counting the matches in his tiny waterproof receptacle. He had twenty.

Dawn's first streak found him pushing onward, still skirting the mountain. Presently he came to a hoped for defile leading northward through it. By following this and the subsequent ones it might lead to, Marsden was certain of striking the pass leading down and ending at the post on Teslin Lake.

The day was chill. Marsden realized that the following morning would mark November's beginning. The night had been cold, making poor his sleep and stiff his limbs on rising. The hunger craving of a healthy man denied food for over thirty hours laid its strongly gripping hold upon him. With the nearing of the second day's ending he walked with step less elastic. His head ached dully. Headache is hunger's twin, and painful ally. It robbed him on the second night of what little sleep the temporary warmth of the fire would otherwise have made possible.

In that second full day of walking and the four odd hours of the afternoon following the accident, he calculated he had covered forty miles. The going had been of the best. But all the third day was marked with difficulty. The reaching of the second and higher divide, giving access to the next stretch of the way north and westward, necessitated an arduous climb; a mere nothing ordinarily to him, northland hardened, but a task severe to him now a famished marcher. His head ached with increasing intensity. His hunger became a thing no longer gnawing and insistent, but a deadly heaviness, a vacuum enormously weighted with nothingness. At the top of the divide a flock of ptarmigan flew across his line of vision, a modern inacting of the torture of Tantalus.

The fourth day brought Marsden into the Cassiar range proper, and in sight of a familiar peak. His onward course was continually an upward one, for the pass leading to Teslin Lake was surrounded by mountains reaching to an altitude of six thousand feet and more, an abrupt and continuous range; and Marsden, rather than waste precious strength in continuing westward in hope of finding one of the few valleys giving easy drop down into the pass, now continued due north climbing slowly straight toward the familiar snow-capped peak, over the shoulder of which he could make descent. Yet once this was done, the way still was long, a hundred miles, though easy going; and, furthermore, the pass held chances of meeting journeying men. And though

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Avoid Indigestion, Sour Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Gas on Stomach, Etc.

Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble, say medical authorities are due nine times out of ten to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach. Chronic "acid stomach" is exceedingly dangerous and sufferers should do either one of two things.

Either they can go on a limited and often disagreeable diet, avoiding foods that disagree with them, that irritate the stomach and lead to excess acid secretion, or they can eat as they please in reason and make it a practice to counteract the effect of the harmful acid and prevent the formation of gas, sourness or premature fermentation by the use of a little Bisurated Magnesia at their meals.

There is probably no better, safer or more reliable stomach anti-acid than Bisurated Magnesia and it is widely used for this purpose. It has no direct action on the stomach, and is not a digestant. But a teaspoonful of the powder or a couple of five-grain tablets taken in a little water with the food will neutralize the excess acidity which may be present and prevent its further formation. This removes the whole cause of the trouble and the meal digests naturally and healthfully without need of pepsin pills or artificial digestants.

Get a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia from any reliable druggist. Ask for either powder or tablets. It never comes as a liquid, milk or citrate, and in the bisurated form is not a laxative. Try this plan and eat what you want at your next meal and see if this isn't the best advice you ever had on "what to eat."

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You might be surprised to know that the best thing you can use for a severe cough, is a remedy which is easily prepared at home in just a few moments. It's cheap, but for prompt results it beats anything else you ever tried. Usually stops the ordinary cough or chest cold in 24 hours. Tastes pleasant, too—children like it—and it is pure and good.

Pour 2½ ounces of Pinex in a 16-oz. bottle; then fill it up with plain granulated sugar syrup. Or use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup, if desired. Thus you make 16 ounces—a family supply—but costing no more than a small bottle of ready-made cough syrup.

And as a cough medicine, there is really nothing better to be had at any price. It goes right to the spot and gives quick, lasting relief. It promptly heals the inflamed membranes that line the throat and air passages, stops the annoying throat tickle, loosens the phlegm, and soon your cough stops entirely. Splendid for bronchitis, croup, hoarseness and bronchial asthma.

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Marsden was already fast failing in his strength, such is the strangeness of human psychology, he actually grew quite happy at the thought of the easy walking through the pass.

Yet there still remained between him and the familiar peak two lower approaching mountains, and ice-filled, snow-covered basins to be conquered and put behind. And Marsden was growing wobbly. His steps were unsure and stumbling. When at times he fell, he cursed with that pathetic petulant profanity peculiar to men in the latter stages of exhaustion; a giving way to childish, fretful raging at their own uncertainty.

An unfed body is keenly susceptible to cold. And Marsden reached the snow line on the fifth morning of his traverse. The day's end found him with the first of the two intervening peaks put behind him. Between it and the shoulder of the second was a level stretch of snow-filled basin—hard snow, offering finest footing for the odd mile or so of way.

On the edge of this Marsden sat and rested, watching the sun go down. The moon, near to fullness, too, watched the greater orb die behind the peak-jagged skyline. Marsden was very tired. In his ears, now rising above the queer sounding of the soundless hanging hush of these endless listening distances, was a new roaring: that which comes when a man is near to the limit of endurance. The moon climbed higher. The cold urged the man to forward moving: this first night march of his empty journeying a smooth-pathed one across the crusted snow, stretching out a promenade of glistening whiteness austere and bare and as uninviting to his tortured body as a Manichean's path of life.

Yet slowly Marsden went on, each lifting of his limbs an agony. From the big tent of the sky the stars peered down gloatingly, as if waiting for the man to fall. But Marsden was Anglo-Saxon. His the guts of a race of conquerors. He went on where others would have given up and died. Under the night lit by the moon's pale rays, Marsden, gaunt, haggard, played out, but not done, went reeling forward, a titubating, grotesque human figure, shadowy and unreal in the moon and snow-glow and the light of stars, like phantom practicing new steps fitting a saraband of death.

Plodding heavily, rolling-gaited and slow as a waterlogged derelict, he drew nearer to the other side of the basin, a matter of a little more than a mile. All day he had been haunted with visions of banquets sat down to in the past, ghostly reminders of meals magnificent. As the covering of the basin drew near to ending such was the vividness of these gastronomical simulacra that the actual scene about him became blurred and gave way to these phantasmagoric creations of his hunger born, a maddening diorama of loaded dining tables ever changing and ever more gorgeously arrayed. As he came closer to the mountain's shoulder, he walked with bowed head, his eyes upon his feet, though seeing other things, his soul enwrapped by blissful picturing created by his delirium that was rapidly increasing in its intensity.

Then, just in the moment when his senses were most removed from normal, he suddenly was shocked back to sanity by a sight his chance raised eyes looked upon. Ahead, perhaps a hundred yards back from the basin's edge, and from him removed another hundred more, stood a block of ice twenty feet in height at least, and half again as long—glacier ice so pure it was as polished window glass. And bulking large in this cage of gleaming crystal, and hiding its thickness, was imprisoned so strange a shape and of such a size, Marsden, now calm, cool, collected and clear of brain, still was half assured he was the victim of hallucination, recalling as he did the visions of the hour past with that strange consciousness of the unknown self that sits in judgment and watches all the acts of its outer self of tawdry clay.

To make sure he hurried nearer, was reassured; ran on right to the very face of the ice block, as he did so noting high above his head on the sloping mountain side the glaucous gleam of the parent glacier from which this

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chunk had broken free and slid to the basin's edge.

Such was the marvel of the sight before him that, starved and exhausted though he was, his esthetic side held him a moment gazing in awed, amazed admiration; before his famished stomach asserted to cry another meaning to this wonder that he looked upon. Here was meat—sixty tons at the lowest approximation—for filling nearly all the twenty feet of the ice block's height and three-quarters of its length and dozen feet of thickness was a marvellous creature of the animal world of the long, long ago, before man walked the North American continent, a gigantic mastodon, perfectly preserved, as life-like and as natural as on that far off day when sudden death had overtaken it, and the ice mass encompassed the great frame in frosty mausoleum, and made it last upwards of a thousand years. Then had come the partial crumbling of the glacier, and the sepulchre had fallen to the basin's edge, in the previous spring. All through the summer the sun had played upon the ice block till now in this moment of Marsden's coming upon it in the light of the dawn of this fourth November day, there protruded in various places through the crystal cage parts of the mastodon. Near to the man's reach a foot long strip of the monstrous leg peeped out. Marsden drew his knife and fell to cutting away a portion plentiful for his immediate needs.

On the basin's edge he made a fire of a stunted balsam, dead and dry, and he toasted hurriedly on a stick a bit of the gift by the glacier given, tender meat placed in cold storage a thousand years before, yet tasting just as fresh as if killed that very morn. And as he ate, Marsden gave due thanks for that ancient and unknown cataclysm which made this feast possible.

And as his blood warmed and strength came back from the good red meat eaten prudently in the following day of rest, all terror at the remaining portion of the way fled from him. The Hudson's Bay post on Teslin Lake was as good as reached, now he had this cache of grub to draw from.

I dropped the last page of the manuscript with a gasp of admiration. Rising from the big arm chair, I went hastily out to the elevator and descended to the lounge, to rush, with eyes beaming congratulation, to where Harrington stood nervously awaiting.

"Great—a wonderful piece of writing!" I cried enthusiastically. "Why, man, you've got a marvellous gift of telling. That tale's close to a work of genius, actually so convincing that for a moment I half believed it, after you had so skilfully paved the way by stressing so impressively the story was true. But I forgive you your joking because of my pleasure in the reading."

Harrington's eyes, lit with pleasure in the first moment of my praise, grew sombre as my last words filled his ears.

"There! I knew it," he said, sadly. "Even you, my good friend, will not believe me that it really happened." Then his face cleared. "At least I'm flattered and encouraged you think I can tell a story well. I'm half inclined to try and write again."



O. H. Sten, Shellbrook, Sask., caught these wild geese when they were only a few days old, and raised them with the other farm-yard poultry. They are quite tame, but nevertheless, Mr. Sten keeps their wings clipped lest the call of the blood tempt them to cancel the privileges of plenty. Photo contributed by H. S. Clayton, Shellbrook, Sask.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

Get the Habit of Reading The Guide Advertisements. It Pays.

The Countrywoman

Care of Milk in the House

MILK is one of the most wholesome foods for human beings. Nature put into it almost all of the ingredients needed for the building of the human body, but nature could not make a law which would only work one way and so disease germs, active microbes, also find milk to be one of the best of foods on which they may thrive. In some laboratories experimenters frequently use milk to promote the growth of certain germs. Germs, however, run a poor chance in being able to survive when human beings employ their intelligence in fighting them.

We do not fight germs by refusing to partake of foods for which they also display a strong liking. We use other tactics, for we know already that a very large number of people, especially children, do not drink enough milk. One can quite safely say, oddly enough, that very few farm people drink sufficient milk.

One of the first essentials in the proper care of milk is cleanliness. It goes without saying that all milking utensils should be thoroughly cleaned and scalded. Milking pails should be kept for the one purpose only, and should be kept away from flies and dust. Milk should never be put into half-washed jugs or cans where the last lot of milk may contaminate the whole vessel. Do not pour the leavings of old milk into a fresh supply. Do not mix the morning and night milk, nor yesterday's and today's, but keep all separate.

When milk is set away to cool, or for family use, either in cans or dishes, it should be well covered. A very convenient way of keeping milk for house use is in bottles similar to those used by city dairies. These can be easily covered and there is only a very small space exposed to the air. Milk easily absorbs odors. Dust in the air, flies or foul odors are always liable to contaminate unprotected milk.

Many infectious diseases thrive in milk. Typhoid fever, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, diphtheria, are easily transmitted by milk. When there is illness in the house extra care should be taken of the milk the members of the family drink, and in no case should milk be sent from such a house to another.

One of the surest ways to prevent the development of germs of disease in milk is to keep it cool. At a low temperature, below 50 degrees Fahr., the bacteria lose much of their activity and rapid growth. Milk also keeps sweet very much longer when it is kept in a cool place and is much more palatable to the average person.

On Gifts Among the Family

In childhood days a most wonderful aunt (aunts have a habit of seeming to be very wonderful indeed, in the eyes of children), used to visit our home. This particular aunt had no children of her own but she understood children remarkably well, and took a keen delight in giving them some new pleasure.

Sometimes on the evening of the day of her arrival or on the day following, she would bid us all sit in a circle, and then we knew what was coming. It was a habit of hers to collect in her own home and from friends, who also took a delight in helping on her little schemes of kindness, pretty odds and ends of material left over from making clothes, fancy work, hangings, or furnishings of the house. When she had quite a good sized collection she either put them in a bag or rolled them into a ball, one piece on top of the other, much as our mothers and grandmothers used to roll remnants into a ball for making rag carpets. They were bits of lace, velvet, silk, ribbon or prettily-colored cotton materials which would delight the heart of the small possessor of a doll, or the 'teen-age girl who loved to make small gifts and knick-knacks out of the pretty colored materials.

We sat in a circle and aunt stood in the centre and moved about the circle giving us each an article or scrap of cloth as it came our turn.

True, some things were more useful and prettier than others, but we were all satisfied with the justice of taking what came in our turn. There were exchanges afterwards as some child saw a particular use for some bit of material that she wanted. It was all so exciting that it gave us far more pleasure than if she had brought us expensive gifts.

In giving gifts to children adults sometimes regret that they cannot give something expensive, something different from anything else the child may have. It is not necessary to give costly presents to children to make them happy. The pleasure taken in a gift by a child is greatly increased by the element of surprise. A great part of the joy of Christmas giving comes in the expectancy created beforehand, the eager whispering, the finding of safe hiding places, and odd moments stolen away from the family circle in order that the finishing touches may be given. Children love to be given materials out of which they can make things. The scrap-bag in the house in the nimble fingers of mother and girls can turn out some wonderfully pretty things for Christmas. Where members of the family enter into competition with each other in making attractive knick-knacks for Christmas out of left-overs and cast-offs, giving becomes more of a game and less of a worry. Many of us can profit from the idea of aunt's scrap-bag.

About Our Clothes

One of the most encouraging signs of today is the difference between the feminine clothing of today and that worn 30 or 40 years ago. Within the memory of most middle-aged persons, women squeezed themselves into heavily boned corsets and drew in their waists until they assumed wasp-like proportions. Corsets were not made scientifically and no one ever thought it necessary to have them fitted. The result was that breathing was restricted, and the important organs of the abdomen were forced into unnatural positions.

Outer garments were unhygienic and unsanitary. Long, voluminous skirts, hung from the waist and hips, trailed along streets and sidewalks, sweeping up filth and dust. Tightly-fitting bodices, lined and boned, gave little freedom to the upper part of the body. When garbed as unsuitably as this it is no wonder that there was little incentive to take the exercise so essential for good health.

In contrast to these conditions let us look at the clothing of today. Corsets are built according to principles approved by science, and are fitted free of charge by experts capable of selecting the right kind for each individual. They are lightly boned and are low in the bust in order to allow the greatest amount of freedom to the figure.

Dresses hang loosely from the shoulders while skirts are less voluminous and are short enough to permit brisk walking. Blouses are not heavily lined and boned and tightly made, but permit ease of movement.

Freed from the unnatural burdens of past years women are taking exercise that would have been impossible in our



Showing off for Friends

grandmother's time. They indulge in tennis, basket-ball, riding, hockey, skating, swimming, snow-shoeing and wear clothes suitable for such sports. The benefit they have already derived from such changes is illustrated by a study of the health of 21,383 women who have attended three famous colleges. Dr. Celia Mosher, in making comparisons, states that between the years 1891 and 1921, the width of skirts has decreased by a half. Since being relieved of this burden, the average height of women in these colleges has increased at least 1.2 inches. The waists of today are almost a fourth larger than those of 30 years ago. In 1921 only half as many women suffered periodically as in 1911. According to Dr. Mosher the increase in height and the decrease in discomfort are put down to the following causes:

1. The change in fashion, making possible the wearing of clothing which interferes less with the hygiene of women.

2. The increased physical activity which has been brought about by a change in dress, (b) development of physical training and sports in the secondary schools as well as in our colleges and (c) change in the conventional attitude toward these activities of women.

Even the worst pessimists must admit that the future looks brighter for the health and happiness of the next generation. Of course fashions may change, but are we going to sell our birthright for the sake of following the latest whims of fashion? In an age such as this when women are thinking for themselves it would be a sign of weakness if we ever reverted to wearing garments that are weighty and unhygienic. Designers may create fashions that cripple our health, but they will not find it worth while to do so if there is no call for such clothing. We create the demand and have the matter in our own hands.

Sanitary Wells on the Farm

An interesting and very instructive pamphlet is just to hand from the Federal Department of Health. It deals with the question of sanitation, especially as it concerns the supply of drinking water. It is a special homesteader's edition of Publication 18, Sanitation.

It points out at the beginning that there are four very common sanitary defects in water supplies: improper location of wells, faulty construction of well casings and cover, the use of surface water without treatment, the use of surface in localities where underground supplies are available. While it makes the statement that "investigations indicate that only a small minority of rural water supplies can be classed as unqualifiedly safe and desirable," it also makes the more cheering one that "safe water supplies are within the reach of practically everybody where water is available."

A section is devoted to the choosing of a location for a well. The use of water-finding apparatus, either by the forked willow or patented automatic water-finders, is not regarded as reliable. "There is no short cut and no better guide to this matter than information as to the kind thickness, porosity, and dip of the strata of the region, and of the results obtained in neighboring wells, study of the land slopes and character of vegetation, and examination for evidence of seeps and springs." Driven, drilled or bored wells are highly recommended, and a brief description of the manner of construction of these types of wells is given.

A pump in the house is especially urged as it is pointed out that "many women are drudging their lives away year after year, carrying bucketful after bucketful of water from an outside pump to the house for household services. The back-aching and injurious straining incidental to such operations have no longer any justification, as with present conveniences at our command water may be obtained inside the house at all times with a minimum amount of labor and practically no discomfort."

The pamphlet is distributed free of charge and may be obtained from the Department of Health, Ottawa.

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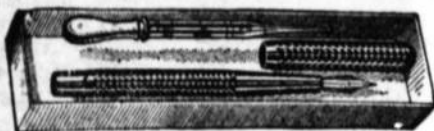
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When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide

League Aids Farmers' Co-operatives

How are you going to help the farmers of Europe to get on their feet? This was the vital question that came before the agricultural committee of the League of Nations, which met recently at Geneva. One of the surest ways, the conference decided, was to boost agricultural co-operatives. So the conference adopted that as its big job for the coming year.

The conference was the annual meeting of the Mixed Advisory Committee on Agriculture, which is made up of the governing body of the International Labor Office (a branch of the League of

status of farmers' co-operatives in Europe. A questionnaire is to be sent to all the governments asking for exact information about co-operative societies for the purchase of land, for the rent of land, for the working on the land, as well as agricultural credit societies which make possible extensive farm cultivation. Both the International Labor Bureau and the Institute in Rome, agree to aid in the development of the co-operatives now in existence. In addition, the advisory committee will study the relation of rural co-operatives to city co-operatives, helping them to make close working connections so that all middlemen's costs can be cut to the bone.

Excelsior Club Reports

Boys and Girls! Don't forget your Excelsior Club reports. Now is the time to get them in. Judging will be done on December 15, in order to mail the prizes to the winners as Christmas presents.

Write plainly, on one side of the paper only. Don't forget to enclose a photo if you have one that relates to your club project.

Just to refresh the memory of the grown-ups—The Guide offered \$100 in prizes for the best story written by a boy or girl, from 10 to 16 years of age, describing the outcome in the fall of \$5.00 invested in the spring in some productive farm enterprise, such as chickens, seed grain, etc., etc.

Nations) and of the leaders of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, together with experts from various other European agricultural organizations. As a result of this meeting, agricultural co-operation in Europe will receive strong support and assistance in lifting the small farmers and farm workers out of the mire of economic destitution.

First on the list of things the advisory committee has decided to do is to collect the facts about the present

With the expert assistance of these influential international organizations, the farmers of Europe should be greatly helped in developing sound co-operative organizations. And prosperous farmers go far to build up prosperous nations.

Leave ample covering on the alfalfa for the winter. Prolonged grazing may expose the crowns too much and ruin the stand.



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Depend upon it, nothing is "just as good" as
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A real self-filling Fountain Pen exactly like the picture. We will give you this pen FREE, if you will sell only \$3.00 worth of our Christmas and New Year Cards at 10 cents a package. This won't take you long, and then the pen is yours. Send today and get an early start.

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Doo Dad Books Reduced in Price

Every little boy and girl Guide reader is familiar with the comic capers of the Doo Dads and will want, one, two or perhaps all three of these fun-making, entertaining books. Although published in a series of three, each book is complete in itself and contains many pages of pictures and stories. Strongly and beautifully bound in colored covers.

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Any One Book, 40c; Any Two, 75c;
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

DOC SAWBONES' TURKEY

Just east of Dooville, the Doo River runs through a big meadow. The big meadow is a part of the pasture lot of a little farmer Doo Dad. One day the little farmer Doo Dad's boy was in the pasture lot and he found a nest. In the nest was a great big egg. The egg was almost as large as the little Doo Dad's little round head and it was all freckled like Wesley Barry. An old mother hen sat on the big speckled egg and one day out hopped a little fluffy bird, and it was all speckled, too. The little farmer Doo Dad's boy fed it bread crumbs, and meal, and rolled oats, and cracked corn, and it grew and grew until it was bigger than the little Doo Dad. It grew until it was the very biggest turkey the little farmer Doo Dad had ever seen. Doc Sawbones saw the fine big turkey with the shiny feathers and purchased it for his Thanksgiving dinner. Doc Sawbones kept the fine big turkey in his barnyard and each day the big gobbler grew fatter and prouder. Then came Thanksgiving Day. Doc Sawbones went to the barn yard and sprinkled some corn on the ground and while Mr. Gobbler was eating the corn, Doc caught him by his strong legs. Doc carried Mr. Turkey to the chopping block and was just ready to begin preparing him for his Thanksgiving dinner. Then Mr. Gobbler began to wiggle and twist and flop his big strong wings, and away he went, and poor Old Doc was left standing with his hatchet in his hand and a funny look on his little round face. Over the fence went Mr. Turkey and down on the ground sat Flannelfeet. A little Doo Dad was upset and Poly was tumbled over, and Old Man Grouch's cane was knocked out of his hand. Wouldn't it be fine if that little Doo Dad could stop the wild flight of Doc Sawbones' Thanksgiving turkey with his catapult? Oh, that would be great—then the little Doo Dad would be a regular hero. Poor old Sleepy Sam! Nicholas Nutt is trying to awaken him so that he can help capture Mr. Gobbler. But Old Sleepy snoozes away and when he does wake up the chances are that—yes, he will have no bananas.



The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Who's to Blame?

The Editor.—You have raised a big question by your leader in last week's issue of The Guide, under the above caption. I do not know whether you have published your correspondent's letter in full. If not, I think it would have been better had you done so, before commenting on it.

This is one of the reasons why so many good workers of our association (and your correspondent seems to have been one) are dissatisfied. They believe that you will not publish any criticism of the farmers' companies, whether "constructive" or "destructive."

They have no means of bringing their views before their fellow-farmers, unless through the annual convention, and there it is almost impossible to get a hearing, and even if they did it is not given to everyone to get up and speak in clear and concise language, before such an audience. They, therefore, nurse their discontent until they get thoroughly disheartened, whereas, if they could get their opinions published, it would act as a safety valve, and improve matters all round.

In your letter you have answered some of his four questions, and with what you say with reference to the Grain Growers' Association, I thoroughly agree.

But in your answer to question 2, "Why the majority of farmers won't go near the Sask. Co-operative Elevator," I consider you fail to give the real reason. Well, I will try and do so, as far as it has come under my own observation.

May I say first, that I am a shareholder, and a strong supporter of the elevator company, and market all my grain through it, so that I cannot be accused of being hostile to its interests.

When the provincial government appointed a commission, consisting of Messrs. G. Langley, J. A. Maharg, and the late F. Green, to enquire into the grain marketing question, they recommended that an act should be passed by the legislature embodying the co-operative principle in the marketing of grain, on what is now known as the Rochdale system, and accordingly the Sask. Co-operative Elevator Act was passed.

Not long afterward, I had a conversation with Mr. Green, and he informed me that he had a very uphill fight with the government, to embody the Rochdale principle in the bill. Eventually Clause A, sub-section 3 of section 20 was passed, and Mr. Green said he was quite elated and left the house, but what was his disgust on finding that after he had left, the legislature had added three extra clauses B, C, D, giving three alternative ways of dividing the profits, one of which clause D, is the method which the directors have used ever since. Clause D, reads as follows: "Or in lieu of any or all of the payments authorized under this or the next preceding sub-section as aforesaid, it may apply such surplus or balance to the extent of 50 per cent. thereof for the general purposes of the company, or in making provision for the same."

You will observe that this clause gives the directors carte blanche to do with the surplus profits of the company whatever they see fit. Now, while I have every confidence in our leaders, and most of them are directors, I do not think it is a wise policy to hand over the profits to them to do with as they see fit, and this clause should never have been incorporated in the act, as it is a direct violation of all true co-operative principles.

At the last annual meeting of the company I think it was stated that we marketed 20 per cent. of the wheat of Saskatchewan. While this no doubt is very good, yet it shows very slow progress, and I feel certain had the profits been divided according to Clause A, of the act, and By-law 28 been amended to admit any farmer to become a shareholder, by paying down 5 per cent. of the purchase price of a share, we would have been marketing 75 per cent. instead of 20 per cent., and there would have been no necessity for the wheat pool.

In your leader you say: "Yet of their 58,000 shareholders, many thousands do not patronize them, while still more thousands of non-shareholders give their grain to the farmers' companies."

You give no reason for it, and I wish to give you my experience of why it is. In the fall of 1920, I took my first load of wheat to the elevator; there were two loads in front of me, a Russian Jew and his son, non-shareholders. While waiting, I took a walk back to the other two elevators, to see what was doing. There were eight loads waiting at one, and four loads at the other, and what was my disgust to recognize eight out of the 12 as shareholders in the co-operative. It simply made my blood boil. At our next local G.G.A. meeting I tackled some of them about it. They said they were not bound to take their grain to the co-operative if they thought they were getting a better deal next door. I replied: No. They were not legally bound, but they were morally bound. I pointed out to them the gross injustice they were doing to me, and to their fellow-shareholders over the province, who marketed all their grain through our own company. By accepting the dividend, which the directors pay under Clause D, above mentioned, on the share capital, they were robbing us of our rightful earnings.

(Pray notice that this dividend has nothing to do with the 8 per cent. interest on capital, which they are entitled to, although it is too high a rate of interest). Their reply was: "Well if the directors are fools enough to pay us dividend, we would be fools to refuse it, and if you can get them to pay a patronage dividend, then we will take all our grain to the co-operative."

There you have the reason why in a nutshell. It would be interesting to find out the real cause of why the directors persist in working on this principle.

I put the question to Mr. Robinson in 1913, and his reason was it was a little cheaper than the Rochdale system, which of course was "pure bunk." I put it to Mr. Maharg the day after the annual meeting in 1920, and his reason was "that the special binners caused them so much trouble in following them up." Well, this was a little better than Mr. Robinson's reason, but still I do not think it was the real reason, as I pointed out that if they adopted the Rochdale plan, there would be no necessity to special bin, and all the trouble, expense, and loss attached to it, would be done away with.

Besides they had just told us at the annual meeting, that the special binning of grain at 1½c had resulted in a dead loss to the company, and even at 2½c it barely pays. So that here we have another glaring injustice, because, although these special binners make no profit for the company, and sometimes a loss, yet they draw the dividend on their shares. (Again I am not referring to the interest on capital). No, none of these reasons is the true reason, and perhaps Mr. Editor, you could give some assistance in finding out, Who's to Blame. I do not know much about the United Grain Growers but I believe it is run on similar lines to our own company.

If I remember rightly, at the time it was formed the Winnipeg Grain Exchange would not admit them to membership unless they eliminated the co-operative principle from their memorandum of association. Is that so? If it is, then the blame seems to lie at the door of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, in the first instance, and on the provincial government for inserting clauses B, C and D, in the Sask. Co-operative Elevator Act, in the second instance.

The Rochdale system is the most equitable system of co-operation, and no one here can say it has failed, for it has never been tried.

The following quotation taken from page 82 of Co-operation for All, a publication of the Co-operative Union, England, might enlighten many of our shareholders, and also some of our directors:

"A co-operative society is not a joint stock company, and in consequence it does not declare a dividend upon its capital. . . . Automatically the co-operative movement abolishes stock exchange gambling, with its 'bulls,' 'bears,' 'corners,' 'panics,' 'bucket shops,' and all such machinery of something for nothing at someone else's expense."

With the substitution of grain for stock it might well apply to us.

The four essentials for co-operative marketing to be successful are:

1. Facility and ease for every farmer to become a member.
2. Surplus profits (after overhead and reserve have been provided for) distributed according to the business each member has brought to the concern.
3. Strict accounting system.
4. Good management.

Our directors have given us the last two alright, but they have fallen down woefully on the first and second as a reference to bylaw 28 will show. (I believe this has been amended this year, when it is almost too late).

The wheat pool combines these four essentials, and is identical with the Rochdale system, with the exception that no interest is paid on capital. I hope your correspondent has joined the wheat pool and doing the best he can for it. Cheer up. —W. Stewart, Maxwellton, Sask.

[While this letter exceeds the length laid down for communications to the Open Forum, we publish it because of its matter and have commented upon it in our editorial columns.—Editor.]

Who's to Blame?

The Editor.—I was glad to see how ably you put the defense of the two farmers' trading companies. That these companies have not done more is entirely due to the farmers' own fault. We are so given to anything new or catchy, we listen to de-tractors and swallow all, or read papers that at bottom are the worst friends of farmers.

I have been surprised that you have been so long silent in saying a good word for the farmers' own companies. Anyone might think from such writers as your correspondent that the farmers' companies were greater robbers and more crooked than the line capitalist companies. I was present at the grain commission enquiry, Saskatoon, and while I heard numbers of charges of short weighting and dodges of all kinds to beat the farmer against capitalist line companies, I heard none against farmers' own companies.

Like your correspondent I was an organ-

The Economy

of

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

H466

is in the larger number of cups it gives per pound. — Delicious! — Try it.

izer of our local, No. 3, and its first secretary. I have been all along loyal to our co-operative company, and given it my trade. This is the only way for co-operation to prosper. Under the wheat pool a man must sign up for five years and by this means a man cannot turn round and refuse to trade with what he has created as soon as the first feeling of disgruntling arises. He must stick to his child. Neither the U.G.G. nor the Co-operative Elevator Co. compel a shareholder to deal with them. After putting in a local elevator a shareholder may still go where his fancy or prejudices lead him—he is a free man and the new co-operative elevator is there on its merits.

I have compared results with farmers and I find, to say the least, I can get as good a deal at the farmers' elevator as others at the capitalist elevator. Any way the whole proceeds and gains remain among the farmers instead of with middlemen. And I know that conditions are much improved all round since the elevators were built, even the line companies have had to improve in dealing to get trade, because of the competition of the farmers' elevator. There are 58,000 farmer shareholders. These men desire a square deal for themselves and for all farmer patrons. The Co-operative Elevator Co. handled over 41,000,000 bushels of grain last year, and neither companies are going to the dogs, notwithstanding the bitter scurrilous attacks of the Saskatchewan farmer paper and Farm and Ranch Review, nor the leading men of the Farmers' Union. It is a mighty good thing we have these 700 elevators erected and in full operation and in sympathy with the co-operative wheat pool. What beats me is why farmers seek to damage and destroy their own organizations. The above papers decry those who organized the present farmers' established organizations as "the old gang." We ought to take no notice of such newspapers or the Farmers' Union.—Sask. Farmer.

Saskatchewan Pool Contract

The Editor.—Your article on page three of The Grain Growers' Guide, of October 31, decided me to note a few conditions in the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Contract, which, in the judgment of many of my farmer friends, should be revised in order to secure the signatures and approval of the necessary persons to put the pool through, and unless some such revisions are made, many of the farmer signers will not sign the proposed "waivers."

Article 5 of the contract is very obnoxious to many, and should provide that if the association cannot take delivery of wheat at the growers' nearest elevator, and when he is ready to sell, he shall have the right to sell his wheat to whom he pleases. Paragraph six is supposed no doubt to take care of this item, still it is not definite, and so long as the grower is held down to hard and fast rules by the associations, he should, where possible, have positive assurance of not having to haul his grain an indefinite distance, nor hold it in his granaries indefinitely.

Another serious objection raised is that the grower has no assurance of receiving any initial payment on delivery. The present contract is being designated "the rich man's pool," as it is held that other than the rich could not afford to take all the chances incurred in the present contract, and wait indefinitely for at least a fair initial payment on delivery.

Again, paragraphs D and F, provide for the deductions of 1 per cent., and 2c per bushel from the growers' returns, and in case the grower drop out of the pool, either by ceasing to be a wheat grower or at the termination of his contract, the contract makes no provision that he receive a return of his just proportion of the money he has contributed to these funds, and we believe that under certain circumstances he should receive a just proportion of the cash so donated.

In the case of a grower of say five thousand bushels, this means an annual deduction of around \$160 or \$800 in five years, which is too large an amount to ignore. Paragraph nine will take care of this in the case of a persistent pool supporter, but can easily be interpreted so as to preclude one who ceases to be a "member."

It is the writer's opinion, that instead of sending out the "waivers" for signatures, the best interests of the pool would be best served by the circulating of a new contract in which the objectionable clauses were as far as possible eliminated.—A Pool Sup-
porter, Guernsey, Sask.

Cream Test Variations

There are several reasons why differences in the fat content of cream may appear from day to day that on first thought are hard for us to understand.

It is natural for a man who separates cream twice a day to expect that the cream produced by the separation will always test the same, especially if the cream screw is not changed and the cows are milked and fed regularly.

But experience and observation have shown us that there are many factors which influence the richness of cream or the skimming efficiency of the cream separator such as: speed of machine, rate of milk in flow, temperature of milk, adjustment of cream screw, smoothness of running, cleanliness of separator bowl, amount of flushing and richness of milk.

Speed of Machine

The purpose of the cream separator is to skim milk, and the machines that we have today are very efficient, and when operated properly under normal conditions, will leave less than 1 per cent. of the fat in the skim-milk.

The speed of the bowl generates the centrifugal force which causes the separation of the fat from the skim milk. The higher the speed the greater the centrifugal force and the more complete is the separation. However, nothing is gained by running the machine faster than the required speed, as the excessive speed does not materially increase the skimming efficiency, in fact the excessive speed is injurious to the machine and shortens its life.

If the speed is reduced below that required, more fat will be lost in the skim-milk. Therefore it is wise to follow the manufacturer's directions that come with the machine to the letter. This can be done by timing yourself, counting the number of revolutions per minute.

Rate of Inflow and Cold Milk

If the rate of inflow is forced beyond the specified capacity of the separator, more fat will be found in the skim-milk. On the other hand a reduction below the stated capacity only prolongs the process of separation. The temperature of the milk while skimming should be near that of the animal body, and it is well not to allow it to get below 90 degrees Fahr. When the temperature drops to 70 degrees Fahr. or lower there is an excessive loss of butter-fat in the skim-milk. The reason of this is probably due to the fact that the lowering of the temperature of the milk makes it less fluid and the fat globules are harder to separate.

Quality of Milk

Any change in the richness of milk will cause a variation in the richness of the cream. Recently I noted the results of an experiment covering this point which showed that when milk testing 3 per cent. fat was skimmed it tested 20 per cent. fat, and when milk testing 4.5 per cent fat was skimmed the cream tested 32.5 per cent. fat.

I do not have the space to comment on the other factors tested, but you can see that a cream separator must be given uniform treatment and operated according to certain mechanical rules, and it is impossible to get the same test at each skimming unless we can absolutely control all the factors listed above.—F. E. Ball.

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

YOUR AD., WHEN PLACED HERE, GOES TO MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

Various

FOUR SHORTHORN BULLS, BY ESCANA Champion and Brownhead Monarch; 40 Oxford-Down ewes, 25 bucks; 30 Yorkshires, both sexes, breeding age. All first-class stuff at moderate prices. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. Phone Carman exchange. 44-1

SELLING—CHOICE RED POLLS, MALES AND FEMALES, including some R.O.P. cows and offspring. Berkshires, best breeding, April farrowed. Write for particulars. Loyal Canadian Stock Farm, Annaheim, Sask. 43-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS, Shropshire sheep, Bronze turkey toms Pekin ducks. Satisfaction or no sale. Jas. M. Welker, P. O. Box 247, Sutherland, Sask. 45-4

SELLING—TWO PURE-BRED JERSEY COWS, milking, two Jersey bulls and good quality Percheron mares. R. J. McLean, Strathclair, Man. 45-3

HORSES AND PONIES

SHETLAND PONIES—FEW FINE COLTS, guaranteed sound and right, ready to use in spring. They are a gift worth giving, \$50, delivered free. R. H. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 45-5

FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER of Belgians. Young stallions for sale. 46-5

CATTLE—Various

SHORTHORN—AYRSHIRE—HOLSTEIN. A number of exceptionally good young bulls being offered. Animal Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. 42-6

Red Polls

RED POLLED CATTLE, THE FARMER'S COW If interested in this strictly DUAL-PURPOSE breed, write for a copy of the second edition of "FACTS AND FIGURES" to P. J. HOFFMANN, Secretary, Canadian Red Polled Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, six years, suitable any herd. Registered April Berkshire boars, \$20, papers free. R. Curran & Sons, Dominion City, Man. 45-3

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS, PRICES right, quality considered. T. S. Coyle, Eatoula, Sask. 42-7

Shorthorns

REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS, ideal for beef and milk. Young stock shipped by express. Prices low. Testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 45-5

MUST SELL AT ONCE—SIX REGISTERED Shorthorn bulls, two months to four years, \$25 to \$75. W. L. Brandon, Frohisher, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—EIGHT PURE-BRED FEMALE Shorthorns, five cows, one yearling, two calves. N. McVicar, Otterburne, Man. 45-5

SELLING—THOROUGHbred SHORTHORN bull, coming five, good animal, good results. \$150. John Jordan, Tessier, Sask. 45-3

Holsteins

SELLING—HOLSTEIN COWS, ALL AGES, guaranteed in calf. Bull calves, two weeks to three and a half months, from \$25 to \$35. Also herd sire, four years. E. C. Pagan, Russell, Man. 47-3

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, ONE TO 14 months, from heavy milkers, \$55 to \$80, express paid. W. L. May, Mantario, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, R. Mills, Moosomin, Sask. 45-3

SWINE—Various

YORKSHIRES—TAMWORTHS—BERKSHIRES. Young stock. Bred sows. Boars of breeding age. Animal Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. 42-6

Poland-Chinas

SELLING—PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA boars that will be ready for service, \$14, \$16, with papers. Few gilts, same age and price. Seventeen months pure-bred Poland-China boar, \$30, with papers. Iva Olofson, Manor, Sask. 46-2

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA, BACON TYPE, spring pigs, both sexes, for sale. Mrs. Rhodes, Kellier, Sask. 47-5

SELLING—LARGE TYPE POLAND-CHINAS, ready for service. Otto Mills High Tor Sask. 45-3

Duroc-Jerseys

BOARS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, the real money makers, greatly improved types, plenty of good new blood. Canada's largest prize herd. Also Oxford rams. Write for 1923 catalogue, list of stock and full particulars. J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaakiwin, Alta. 45-5

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, ALL ages. Offering several winners at Provincial Exhibition. Prices reasonable. W. C. Pilling, Kennay, Man. 47-5

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOAR, lengthy, one year old, \$30. T. G. Hamilton, Dayland, Alta. 46-2

REGISTERED APRIL DUROCS, LENGTHY, vigorous stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Whiting Stock and Seed Farm, Traynor, Sask. 45-3

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS FOR service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 43-6

Chester Whites

REGISTERED CHESTER-WHITES—APRIL pigs, \$10; May, \$15; papers, \$1.00 extra. J. Ferris, Sperling, Man. 46-3

Hampshires

REGISTERED BUCKTHORN HAMPSHIRE, April pigs, \$25; unrelated pairs, \$15; three, \$35; May pigs, \$20; unrelated pairs, \$15; three, \$30; 18-month sows, \$35; older sows, \$40; 18-month boars, \$40. Papers free. Henry S. Flock, Carleton, Alberta. 45-6

Tamworths

THOS. NOBLE'S BREEDING, BEST BRED Tamworths in the West. Lengthy hogs bred for British market. 15 boars, \$30 to \$40 each. Thos. Noble, Dayland, Alta. "High How" Farm. 45-4

Yorkshires

BE SUCCESSFUL—GROW THE PIG THE market wants, "Registered Yorkshires" the most prolific, most profitable of all. Head your herd with my boars, eight months December. Book orders for bred gilts, sows and weanlings. Write. Prices can suit. Fred Wiley, Box 103, Heward, Sask. 46-5

FIFTY YORKSHIRE BOARS OF THE BETTER kind. Seventy-five August pigs, unrelated pairs. From Forest Home Duke and Deer Creek GBoys, junior champion at the National Swine Show, Des Moines. C. A. Congdon, Newdale, Man. 46-3

YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, APRIL AND June farrow, bacon type, good breeding, papers furnished. Exceptionally good boar, two years, eight months, sure breeder. W. J. Boyle, Hawarden, Sask. 47-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—ONE 18-MONTH boar, \$40; one seven-month boar, \$30; young sows (August litter) \$12. Papers included. S. Rose, Easton, Sask. 47-4

CHOICE YORKSHIRE BOAR AND SOWS, spring litters. Price, \$35. Also University-bred boar, 18 months, \$60. A. N. Robb, Archydale, Sask. 47-5

YORKSHIRE BOARS, Sired BY UNIVERSITY and Brethour-bred boars, March farrow, weight 230 pounds, \$35 each; July boars, \$15 each. Papers furnished. John R. Drever, Lipton, Sask. 47-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—BEST OF breeding. Some choice boars, six months, going at \$30; papers free. W. L. Smith, Crown Hill Farm, Indian Head, Sask. 46-3

YORKSHIRES—ON APPROVAL, SEPTEMBER and October farrow. C. Holtzman, D'Arcy, Sask. 47-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, EITHER sex, bacon type, April litter, \$25 each. D. A. Smith, Froude, Sask. 47-4

YORKSHIRE BOARS—GOOD BACON TYPE. A few March and April boars left at 25 dollars. Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon. 46-3

YORKSHIRES—TOP MARCH BOARS, SIRE, grand champion. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alberta. 44-5

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PERSIAN LAMB FUR SHEEP

For \$2,000 we furnish 20 cross ewes and imported ram, with four changes on ram. We have some ewes in lamb for sale. This fur-producing industry has a great future. —CALGARY RANCHERS LIMITED, Per O. H. Patrick.

SELLING—11 REGISTERED OXFORD-DOWN rams; papers furnished. B. Govaerts, Sullivan Lake, Alta. 47-4

SELLING—50 HIGH GRADE OXFORD BREED- ing ewes, two registered rams. A. C. Sharples, Sidney, Man. 45-3

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Silver Black Foxes Have you investigated the profits to be made in breeding these animals? Information furnished prospective ranchers. Am one of the pioneers in this industry, am in position to advise you regarding procuring of your foundation foxes. Companies and individuals supplied from ranches at Summerside and Lot 16. Safe delivery guaranteed. References: Any Bank on Prince Edward Island—A. E. MACLEAN, Water St., SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

Actions Speak Louder Than Words

In this very issue you'll find ads. from the following people, all of whom advertised in The Guide last year. The great bulk of the advertising The Guide gets comes from people who are with us year after year, thus showing that The Guide produces the result they want. If you are in the market for any of these lines look over these ads. in this issue:

NAME	ADDRESS	ADVERTISED
Felix Ohberg	Amisk, Alta.	Belgian Horses
Loyal Can. Stock Farm	Annahelm, Sask.	Red Polled Cattle
Mrs. T. A. Somerville	Hartney, Man.	Oxford Sheep
J. R. Drever	Lipton, Sask.	Yorkshire Swine
Harold Wiedrick	Kinley, Sask.	Wyandotte Cockerels
Kiellander Seed Co. Ltd.	Wilcox, Sask.	Wheat, Flax, Oats
Percy Neale	Lovat, Sask.	Dogs
W. J. Anderson	Sheerness, Alta.	Coal
F. W. Krouse	Guelph, Ont.	Honey

We get results for them—we'll get them for you

Last year Fred Wiley, Heward, Sask., advertised Yorkshires with us. This is what he said:

"Applicants for same were enough to buy my stock five times over. Later I shall do some further advertising."

You will find Mr. Wiley with us again this week.

Now is a good time to advertise turkeys, ducks, geese, cockerels, sheep, swine, horses, cattle, dogs, and surplus farm stock products and machinery.

SEE PARTICULARS AT TOP OF THIS PAGE

The Grain Growers' Guide — Winnipeg, Man.

P.S.—Order your Cockerels and Breeding Pens Now.

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, MARCH and July farrow, best of type and breeding. R. S. Lee, Newdale, Man. 42-8

SELLING—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE boars, \$30 each, eight weeks old; pigs, \$10 each. D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 45-6

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOARS, MARCH farrow, \$25 and \$30, registration included. John Miller, Francis, Sask. 45-3

YORKSHIRE BOARS—FIT FOR SERVICE, \$25. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 44-4

YORKSHIRE PIGS—PRIZE-WINNING STOCK all ages. C. W. Thurston, Regina, Sask. 46-3

SELLING—THOROUGHbred YORKSHIRE SWINE. D. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 47-6

Berkshires

PURE-BRED SELECT BACON TYPE BERK- shire boars, 75 to 150 pounds, \$20 to \$30. For information, write Wm. Boyle, Shaunavon, Sask. 45-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, April farrow. Also Buff Orpington cockerels. Delbert Ferris, Sperling, Man. 45-3

FOR SALE—BERKSHIRE BOARS, APRIL farrow, \$30, papers included. W. L. McCordick, Rutland, Sask. 45-5

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, both sexes, April farrow, \$20 each, papers included. Charles Howarth, Bittern Lake, Alta. 47-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, FAR- rowed March 10th. Russell M. Sharp, Edrara, Man. 45-5

REGISTERED BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, April litters, males, \$25. Peter McDonald, Virden, Man. 46-3

SHEEP—Various

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD-DOWN shearing rams and lambs, breeding ewes. Sire, Adderbury, Imported. Phone or write Mrs. T. Somerville, Hartney, Man.

IMPROVE YOUR SHEEP FLOCK BY BUYING some of Unger's Oxford, both sex. H. Unger, Carman, Man. 46-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED RAMBOUILLET rams, all ages. Write W. S. Benson, Box 719, Saskatoon, Sask. 45-6

COLLIE PUPS—FATHER IS REGISTERED 2074, direct descendant of Clinker, champion collie dog of the world, sold for \$12,500. Parents are good heelers. Males, \$10; females, \$5.00; registered, \$13 and \$11. Write me for genuine Russian wolfhounds, greyhounds, staghounds, fox terriers, catcher and killers. Numerous unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 45-5

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PERSIAN KITTENS—BEAUTIFUL AND PURE- bred. For sale at very low prices. Jean Cleven, Lancer, Sask. 47-3

SELLING—THOROUGHbred PERSIAN KIT- tens, \$6.00 each. Mrs. Stewart Dodd, Vernon, B.C.

PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLDFISH, DOGS, guinea pigs, monkeys, supplies. Reliable Bird Co., 292 Carlton, Winnipeg 42-13

TALKING PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLD-FISH, Persian kittens, dogs, supplies. We buy puppies. Miller's Bird Store, 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 42-1

COLLIE PUPS, PARENTS EXCELLENT HEEL- ers. Females, \$3.00; males, \$5.00. Wm. Atchison, Klaby, Sask. 45-3

WOLFHOOUNDS, FOXHOOUNDS—SACRIFICE prices. Send stamp. Frank Brown, Creelman, Sask. 47-3

SELLING—REAL WOLFHOOUNDS, TRAINED, cheap. C. Miller, Froude, Sask. 46-3

SELLING—CHOICE MALE CROSS FOXES. H. Blaney, Medora, Man. 45-4

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

Various

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, cockerels, \$2.50; pullets, \$1.50; unrelated trios, \$5.00; pure-bred Black Orpington cockerels, \$3.00; pure-bred Mammoth Bronze turkeys, \$4.00; hens, \$5.00; Toulouse geese, \$4.50; ganders, \$5.00; unrelated pairs. Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 46-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY gobblers, \$5.00; pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. Frank Wood, Darlingford, Man. 46-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB DARK Brown Leghorns, roosters, \$2.00; pullets, \$1.00; four pullets and one rooster, \$5.00; White Holland turkeys, toms, \$6.00; two-year-old tom, \$8.00; hens, \$4.00; Mammoth Pekin ducks, \$1.50; drake, \$2.00. Fred Roach, Alameda, Sask. 46-2

PEARL GUINEAS, PAIRS, \$2.00; PURE-BRED Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$1.25; pullets, \$1.00. T. G. Ratcliff, Box 11, Gladstone, Man.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 43- pound stock, gobblers, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00; Rhode Island Red cockerels, Rose and Single Comb, \$2.00. Robert Patterson, Wawanesa, Man. 47-2

SPECIAL SALE UNTIL DECEMBER, REGULAR \$10; Bronze toms, \$5.00, \$7.00; hens, \$4.00; Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00. R. Meeks, Manville, Alta.

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00; Rose Comb Red cockerels, \$2.00, three for \$5.00. Mrs. R. P. Campbell, Tatfield, Sask.

SELLING—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 up; Rouen ducks, either sex, \$2.00, from prize-winning stock. Mrs. Chas. Diebel, Grenfell, Sask. 46-2

SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00; Rose Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. C. E. Dunmire, Box 147, Gull Lake, Sask. 46-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, \$3.25; Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$1.25, to December 1. Herbert Parker, Green Lawn, Alta. 46-2

LARGE PEKIN DUCKS, \$2.00 EACH; BARRED Rock cockerels, 290-egg strain, two for \$5.00, prize winners. Mrs. Buck, Preeceville, Sask. 46-3

SELLING—PEKIN DUCKS, \$2.00; DRAKES, \$2.50 each; also pit games. W. Rouse, Bradwardine, Man. 47-2

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM HENS BRED FROM first prize birds at Chicago and New York Poultry Shows, 1920. Sire son of winning tom at Saskatoon. Hardy birds, exhibition markings. Six month toms, weight 20 pounds. Prices until December 12, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. K. McDonald, Glenside, Sask.

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MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE—FIRST prize winners, Saskatoon and Asquith, young geese, \$6.00; ganders, \$7.00; mated pairs, over two years, \$20 pair. Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask. 46-2

FOR SALE—SIX PURE-BRED TOULOUSE ganders, from prize-winning stock, one year old, \$8.00; pure-bred Buff Orpington ducks, \$1.50 each; drakes, \$2.00. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofted, Alta. 46-2

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLEES, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00; beautiful, large-boned birds. Sired by a grandson of the famous \$500 Missouri King. Act quickly. Mrs. Harold Hollier, Borden, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatch, good healthy birds, with large frames; toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Edgar Durham, Belmont, Man.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, PURE-BRED, May hatch, gobblers, 19 pounds or over, \$6.00; under that, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. George McNeil, Sinclair, Man. 47-2

SELLING—40 MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN drakes and ducks, \$1.00 each; head of flock weighs 15 pounds, from imported stock. Mrs. R. Frey, Oxbow, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—ONE two-year tom, beauty, \$7.00; May hatch toms, \$5.00; turkey hens, extra good layers \$4.50. R. A. Brown, Daysland, Alta.

LARGE PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS AND drakes, \$2.00, from prize-winning stock. Sired by 10½-pound drake. Mrs. E. Hill, Tugaskie, Sask. 47-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—AMERICAN- bred, May hatch, toms, 20 to 22 pounds, \$7.00; hens, 12 to 14, \$5.00; pure-bred Toulouse ganders, \$1.50; geese, \$4.00. W. H. Roth, Carman, Man.

BRONZE TURKEYS, YOUNG TOMS, MAY hatch, weighing from 21 to 25 pounds, from imported 45-pound tom, toms, \$10; hens, \$7.00. J. C. Miller, Brooks, Alta. 46-

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, young hens, \$2.50; toms, \$3.50; hens, one year old, \$3.50; toms, \$4.50. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 44-3

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 18 TO 20 pounds, at five months, \$10; hens, \$7.00, until December killing. Mrs. Wm. Terryberry, Deloraine, Man. 44-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND turkeys, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00 each; healthy. May hatched. C. W. Ketchen, Wadena, Sask. 46-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, from 40-pound stock, toms, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. Pekin ducks and drakes, from nine-pound stock, \$2.00 each. Mrs. J. Maxwell, Drinkwater, Sask.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, LARGE, MAY hatch, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$5.00. Fine stock, new blood. Mrs. Oscar Braaten, Shuckleton, Sask. 47-3

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, PURE-BRED, Toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. W. E. Swain, Millwood, Man. 47-2

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$4.50; GAN- ders, \$5.50; pure-bred Bronze turkeys, \$4.00; toms, \$5.00. W. Drader, Lampman, Sask. 46-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, FROM

SELLING—PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS AND drakes, \$2.50 each. Also large Bronze turkey toms, \$5.00. Walter W. Burgess, Lander, Man.
MAY HATCHED, PURE-BRED BRONZE TUR- key gobblers, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; two-year-old tom, \$7.00. Peter Frosted, Kincaid, Sask. 45-3
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, GOBBLEERS, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00, May hatch. Mrs. Edna Miller, Elbow, Sask. 45-3
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, weighing 18 to 20 pounds, \$6.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. Gislason, Belmont, Man. 46-2
PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 42 pound tom, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Oliver Anderson, Keeler, Sask. 46-5
40 LARGE WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, FROM GOOD stock, drakes, \$2.00; few drakes same price. J. C. Sweet, Moosomin, Sask. 46-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Gohn, Hinton, Sask. 46-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLEERS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00, May hatch. F. Coates, Comper, Alta. 47-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—MAY hatch, large birds, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Fred Grunerud, Broderick, Sask. 47-5

CHOICE, PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, \$3.00; ganders, \$4.00; White Holland turkeys, \$3.00; toms, \$4.00. Fred Dracass, Carman, Man. 47-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, gobblers, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Edward Linton, Douglass, Sask. 47-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY gobblers, May hatch, \$5.00; 18-months-old tom, \$12. H. Lansdell, Lang, Sask. 47-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; Toulouse ganders, weight 20 pounds, \$5.00. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 46-2

SELLING—TOULOUSE GEESE, GANDERS, \$4.00; geese, \$3.00. Kenneth Irwin, D'Arcy, Sask. 46-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.25. Jas. F. Clark, Bounty, Sask. 47-3

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLEERS, 18 months, from 40-pound tom, \$7.50. Mrs. Arnott, Dunrea, Man. 47-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS AND drakes, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Robert Toal, Paul's Corners, Alberta. 47-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, choice heavy strain, will mature between 30 to 40 pounds, \$6.00 each. H. Hearn, Rosetown, Sask. 47-2

EARLY HATCHED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, pick of 40, \$5.00. F. P. Wilson, Gravelbourg, Sask. 47-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, heavy stock, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Luella Bowen, Craik, Sask. 47-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, \$3.00; toms, \$5.00. Mrs. Walter Dann, Glenell, Man. 47-3

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; year-old tom, \$7.00, if ordered by December 15. Lee McConnell, Craik, Sask. 47-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY toms, May hatch, \$5.00. Mrs. D. J. Brownlee, Sinclair, Man. 47-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. W. H. Baldwin, Rowley, Alta. 47-4

BRONZE GOBBLEERS, \$5.00; HENS, \$3.00. Mrs. J. C. Stein, Simpson, Sask. 47-4

PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 40-POUND toms, \$4.00. Box 20, Drake, Sask. 46-4

PURE PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, \$2.00. Mrs. A. E. Jestin, Box 61, Heward, Sask. 46-2

PURE-BRED WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.50, either sex. T. M. Milne, Fannystelle, Man. 47-2

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. T. Evans, Waseca, Sask. 47-2

SELLING—TOULOUSE GEESE, GANDERS, \$4.00; geese, \$3.00. Anna Boak, Bruno, Sask. 47-2

SELLING—BRONZE TURKEYS, EITHER SEX, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Duns, Marchwell, Sask. 47-2

Leghorns

FOR QUICK SALE—PURE-BRED SINGLE Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50; pullets, \$1.00; yearling hens, 75 cents; also Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50; pullets, \$1.00. Thomas Richards, Lovat, Sask. 46-4

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horns, cockerels, \$1.50 each; in lots of five or over, \$1.00 each. Mrs. John Yellowlees, Tessier, Sask. 45-6

LEGHORNS—WHITE SINGLE COMB, FERRIS strain, 12 yearling hens, \$10; cockerels, \$2.00 each. Thos. Noble, High How, Daysland, Alta. 45-4

SELLING—WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00 and \$3.00, imported stock. E. E. Frisk, Kronau, Sask. 46-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, COCK- erels, \$3.00 up, winter layers and prize winners. Parrott's Poultry Farm, Neepawa, Man. 46-4

TOM BARRON 300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEG- horn and Wyandotte cockerels, half price only. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 46-4

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MANITOBA APPROVED FLOCK—COCK erels, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 each, till January; great laying strain. Robt. Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 47-3

McOPA FARM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks—Big winners in provincial egg contest. Stock for sale. Write for list and prices. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 47-5

SELLING—BARRED ROCKS, FINE, LARGE, husky, from eggs direct from Guild's selected pens, laying strain, cockerels, \$5.00; pullets, hens, \$3.00. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 46-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, HOLTERMAN strain, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 46-2

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT INSPECTED BAR- red Rock cockerels, bred from pedigreed males, price, \$3.00. Mrs. E. Sproule, Della, Alta. 45-3

SELLING—PURE WHITE ROCK YEARLING hens, \$1.00. Mary Brown, Box 24, Three Hills, Alta. 46-3

Wyandottes

BREED FOR WINTER LAYING—CHOICE White Wyandotte cockerels at \$3.00 each. Mothers hatched June 2, 1922, and in January flock averaged 3.4 eggs per week, February 4.75. Only best layers bred from. Guild male. M. Beaton, Wiseton, Sask. 47-3

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00; fine birds. Mrs. Jessie Low, Tompkins, Sask. 47-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels. Bought from Guild as baby chicks. \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Bessie Lang, Birnie, Man. 45-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, from first prize laying strain, \$5.00 and \$3.00. Mrs. Christine Hanson, Viscount, Sask. 46-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, UNIVER- sity strain, average weight six pounds, pure-bred, Rose Comb, \$2.00 each. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 46-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, April hatch, \$1.50 each. Alf Gustafson, Minnedosa, Man. 46-3

FROM MANITOBA EGG CONTEST WINNERS, White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Rev. E. Lund, Elkhorn, Man. 46-3

Minorcas

BLACK MINORCAS, COCKERELS, FROM exhibition stock, \$5.00 and up. Borden Nesbitt, Bladworth, Sask. 46-3

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BEAUTIFUL SINGLE COMB RED COCK- erels, \$4.50 each. Brothers won first and second prizes Saskatchewan, Asquith special yearling hens, pullets, \$18 per dozen. Good male free with each dozen. Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, from Agricultural College stock, \$1.50 up to December 20. Wm. J. Chambers, Minto, Man. 47-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.00; three, \$5.00. Chas. Watson, Shaunavon, Sask. 43-6

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, Guild's strain, unrelated to previous lots, \$2.00 each. Miss Sayer, Grenfell, Sask. 45-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, fine color, University strain, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. Wm. Hislop, Watrous, Sask. 46-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, \$3.50. Ed. Shier, Colony, Sask. 47-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, clearing at \$1.75, crated. Jess Mortensen, Bashaw, Alberta. 47-3

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BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PURE-BRED, from winter-laying stock, \$2.50. Mrs. George McNeill, Sinclair, Man. 47-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2.00. J. F. Grant, Mawer, Sask. 47-2

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McKAY'S LIME GRANULES—ACT AS AN egg-shell maker and grit. Costs less than oyster shell, but better. Get it from your dealer or write 214 Avenue Building, Winnipeg. 46-5

SEEDS

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FILING—FARLY TRIUMPH FID FCBS seed wheat, heaviest yielding of earliest varieties, \$1.10 bushel, cleaned and sacked. P. Paxon, Kinley, Sask. 46-3

WANT TO BUY SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled or unhulled. Send us samples, mention quantity, your name and address, and we will try to buy. A. Jarvis & Co., Aurora, Ont. 46-4

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FRED KAYE—RIFLE EXPERT AND GUN- smith, work guaranteed, 56 Princess St., Winnipeg. 41-5

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SITUATIONS VACANT

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SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL "CAN- ada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy stock grown specially for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Varieties recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, free outfit. Experience unnecessary as we train our salesmen. Start now at best selling season. Send for terms. Stone and Wellington, Toronto. 46-9

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CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.95; Spread Leaf, Connecticut \$2.50; Haubourg, \$3.80; Queens, Perfume Italy, \$4.00; clears tobacco and clear-ettes wholesale and retail. Richard-Hellveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 43-13

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FOR SALE—MOODY SEPARATOR WITH belts, complete \$225. Edward Calton, Michichi, Alta. 47-3

WANT TO BUY SECOND-HAND THRESHING outfit. State age and condition. Henry Marko, Hamrick, Man. 47-3

SELL, OR TRADE ON STEAM ENGINE, medium size oil tractor, with or without plows, Box 85, Waterhole, Alta. 47-3

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WANTED—RUMELY 12-20 TRACTOR FOR repairs. State condition and serial number. Box 121, Alameda, Sask. 46-3

WANTED—SWEEP, HORSE-POWER, G, Pierce, Severn, Ont. 46-3

CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT AND FAMILY orchard, Independence, Oregon, \$2,500; cash, \$500, balance as rent. Write owner, Ch. L. Halseth, Donald, Alta. 47-3

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



A Farmer, Through and Through

My neighbor, Jeffries, says it pays in forty-nine assorted ways to hire on special jobs; he never paints his house himself nor will he make a pantry shelf, nor plumb up locks and knobs. He will not scrape the parlor floor nor grain the panels of a door, nor build a chicken fence; he aims to hire a worthy man who knows the trade where he can, he says that's common sense. He will not doctor up a colt that's had a bad dyspeptic jolt, he calls Old Doctor Ben, and if a horse is taken sick he hastily repeats the trick and calls the doc, again, and if a dog feels it's up to me to do those special jobs," says he, "they are not in my line; I am a farmer, through and through, and farming's what I mean to do—no other job is mine! Let specialists perform such tasks, pay each skilled workman what he asks, that is the business way; it lifts the burden from the mind, it takes away the fuss and grind, it brightens up the day!" Well, Jeffries has a right, of course, to hire a man to treat a horse that has a spell of chicken coop—but here is what I'm telling you: No man's a farmer "through and through" who hires his labor done; a farmer is a man, by jove, who has the knack to fix a stove or prime a hunting gun, to build a barn or sink a well, to trim a tree, to ring a bell, to plumb a leaning fence, to polish up a maple floor, to oil the hinges on a door, and use his common sense!

FARM LANDS

See also General Miscellaneous

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY—WITH free use of the land for one year. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's amazing new offer. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can now be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment till end of second year; balance payable in 34 years with interest at six per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds seven per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 45-8

HOME ALLOTMENTS ON IRRIGABLE LAND— Farm workers can have a home and garden of their own by taking up a home allotment in the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation. Areas of five acres upwards obtainable. Reduce the cost of living by growing your own vegetables and keeping a cow and some chickens, and make yourself an attractive home. Wonderful fertile soil, ample moisture, sure crops, plenty of employment. Opportunities to increase holdings. Prices reasonable. Send for particulars to The Irrigation Council of Alberta, 111 Provincial Building, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada. 46-5

IF YOU HAVE \$2,500 IN CAPITAL WE CAN offer you the best 20-acre farms in California. We have made a study of the land situation and are satisfied you cannot do better than our 20 and 40-acre farms in the heart of California. Moderate prices and easy terms. Send for pamphlet, Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 47-1

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FARM LANDS FOR SALE—9,000 ACRES OF valley land for sale in the famous Carrot River Valley. Easy terms to actual settlers. For price list and map apply to Black and Armstrong, 200 Garry Building, Winnipeg, Man. 47-1

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F. W. KROUSE & SONS, GUELPH, ONT., RE- liable grades of honey, clover, \$9.00; amber, \$8.00; buckwheat and clover mixed, \$6.00; 60-lb. crate. 46-7

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Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs. 14c
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. 11c
Fowl, over 5 lbs. 14c
Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs. 11c
Fowl, under 4 lbs. 8c
Ducks, any size 10c
Geese, any size 10c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs. 15c
Roosters 7c

Four cents above these prices for Dressed Poultry. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Poultry must be dry plucked, bled through the mouth and not drawn. Crates shipped to any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Prompt payments.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.
43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY

Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs. 14c; Dressed, 18c
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs., 12c; Dressed, 16c
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs., 10c; Dressed, 14c
Hens, live, over 5 lbs., 14c; 4 to 5 lbs., 11c;
under 4 lbs. 8c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs., 16c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs., Dressed 20c
Ducks and Geese, any size 10c
—Please Note.—We do not want Dressed Mena, Ducks or Geese. Licensed and Bonded. Crates supplied on request. Prompt Payments.

CANADIAN PRODUCE COMPANY
83 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

POULTRY SHIPPERS

You will certainly receive a square deal by shipping your poultry to:
Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co., Winnipeg

Old Friends Back Again

Every week in The Guide's classified advertising section you will see ads. from farmers and breeders who have used this method of marketing their surplus stock and products last year and the year before. It is the usual procedure for a person who once tries this advertising service to come back year after year, and it gives us real pleasure to see these ads. coming in. It is like meeting old friends. More than this, it is positive proof to us that Guide "Little Classified Ads." get the results they expect.

Every week over 75,000 buyers are looking over the listings in The Farmers' Market Place, and in this large number there is sure to be a buyer for what you have to sell.

A little ad. at small cost is sure to bring you big results. If you once tried this service it is certain you too would be a regular patron of this section.

Organization News

Continued from Page 12

farmers' representatives at Ottawa there would have been no saving of fifteen millions in freight rates. As to the wheat pool, they should not expect that the biggest thing in co-operative marketing ever attempted would be a complete success all at once. It was a step in the right direction, but success would have to come by stages. Referring to the Farmers' Union she expressed the hope that a basis of union between the two organizations would be reached.

Organize or Go Under

Among locals which have recently sent in membership fees to the Central office during the past week are the following: Regina, Rozilee, Silver Stream, Anglia, Leslie, Ravenscrag, Sequin, Avondale and Rose Plain. Of these Rozilee, Silver Stream and Sequin have increased their membership over last year, the first-mentioned from 34 to 52, while the balance either show a decrease or are practically on a level with last year.

Ravenscrag particularly is in need of an awakening. Two years ago it was a very strong local, but the membership has now fallen off very considerably. Farmers in the Ravenscrag district need to ask themselves what they hope to gain by staying outside of the association. They will, of course, save themselves a dollar or two per year, but if they are losing in effectiveness this small saving is really a liability and not an asset. Every interest with which they have to do is organized, and for the farmers alone to remain unorganized means that sooner or later they are going to be practically squeezed out of existence.

Fighting Single-Handed

At least 55 farmers of Ravenscrag have realized their duty and their interest to the extent that they have signed contracts for the wheat pool. So far, so good. But wheat selling is not the only thing for which organization is needed. Credit is required to carry on farming operations, implements are necessary, transportation is required, to mention only a few things out of many, and in order to protect themselves against the banks, the implement companies and the railways, a strong organization is needed. What can the individual farmer do when he has to fight single-handed a railway company, a strong bank, an equally strong mortgage company, a lumber company, or an implement firm? What protection has he against unjust laws, or how is he to get them righted by his own puny efforts? At every point he is up against difficulties from which a strong organization could often extricate him, or even prevent him from getting into difficulty if he were to bring his case to the notice of the Central association in good time. In addition the association could be of benefit to him in a thousand ways, and if this service is not worth the dollar a year which Central asks, it is worth nothing at all. If the farmer is to be saved he has got to save himself, and he can do this only by joining with his fellow farmers in a strong organization. "Association is the watchword of the future," said Mazzini, and the farmer has got to organize or go under. Which of these is the part of wisdom?

Melfort Constituency Convention

The Melfort constituency convention was held in the Melfort Town Hall, on Wednesday, October 24. There was a fair number of delegates present at 2 p.m., when the county chairman, Samuel Smith, opened the proceedings with a

short address. George Pearson was appointed secretary of the convention.

Short speeches were given by Mrs. Craig, director of the Women's Section; A. J. McPhail, Central secretary; W. J. Orchard, member of the executive; and George Pearson, organizer for Tisdale constituency.

The following resolutions were submitted to the convention, and adopted, viz.:

1. "That the convention endorse the work of the wheat pool board, and will endeavor in every way to further its interests, and as far as possible help in the immediate future with the signing up of the necessary waivers and contracts."

2. "That the commission of excise be notified that the grain elevator companies are not putting excise stamps on grain cheques, and the banks are collecting the amount from the seller of grain."

It was decided that the next convention be held at Sand Hill Creek in the early part of July, 1924.

The following were appointed organizers for the coming year, viz.: Mrs. Martin Pelland, Edenbridge, and Henry Andal, Spooner, Willow Creek R.M. No. 458; Mrs. Dan Muir, Star City, and J. D. Eidt, Melfort, Star City R.M. No. 428; O. Upper, Pleasant Valley, Carrot River R.M. No. 429; James Baylis, Teddington and R. McVagh, Nipawin, Nipawin R.M. No. 487; R. Corby, Silver Park, Pleasant Dale R.M. No. 398.



What Do You Know About Horses?

If you were hitching a "tricky" horse double and he blazed away at the man in the rear, what would you do to insure good behavior always? Would you whip him—or jerk the rein—or yell at him?

Special Course FREE

This amazing FREE Introductory Course in Horse Training tells all about breaking horses and teams of bad habits forever. Fully illustrated and brimful of interesting pointers on horse training. Sent absolutely free to any farmer or breeder. You can't afford to be without this valuable information—it may save you hundreds of dollars—perhaps even your life! Mail post-card NOW! Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 611 Pleasant Hill, Ohio

THIS LOG AND TREE SAW \$21.95

Fitted with Atkins Silver Steel Guaranteed Saw



9 Cords in 10 Hours by one man. It's King of the woods. Catalog V 17 Free. Established 1890. Folding Sawing Machine Co., 1005 E. 75th St., Chicago, Illinois

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide

HIDES are CHEAP LEATHER is HIGH

Save your Hides—have them tanned—and save the price of the leather products you need—the only way to make money on your hides. We make lace leather, oak and chrome tanned harness leather, sleigh robes, raw-hides, etc.

Write for Booklet (G)

Also let us know what Hides you have, and what leather products you want.

WM. BOURKE & COMPANY
BRANDON MAN. — REGINA SASK.

WE ARE NOW BUYING BOTH LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY

We guarantee the following prices for No. 1 birds, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Guaranteed until date of next Guide issue exclusive:

Chickens, over 5 lbs. 16c	Fowls, under 3½ lbs. 7c
Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. 13c	Ducks 11c
Chickens, under 4 lbs. 10-11c	Geese 17c
Fowls, over 5 lbs. 15c	Turkeys, over 10 lbs. 14-15c
Fowls, 4 to 5 lbs. 12-13c	Turkeys, 8 to 10 lbs. 12c
Fowls, 3½ to 4 lbs. 9-10c	Turkeys, under 8 lbs. 10c

On heavy, No. 1 Dressed Poultry, we are paying 4 to 5 cents per lb. higher than our above quotations for live weight. All scalded birds will be graded No. 2. Crates prepaid.

Please do not send us under-conditioned poultry. You would do much better selling such stock at home. Co-operate with us by shipping only heavy, fattened birds, and we in turn will try to be fair with you and see that your discrimination is appreciated.

THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS, 245 FLORA AVENUE, WINNIPEG
Licensed and Bonded. References: Any reliable Winnipeg Wholesale House.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., November 16, 1923.

WHEAT—Local market has been under pressure from American holders of May wheat in this market, and the price is down a cent or so as compared with values a week ago. American markets have suffered more of a decline and undoubtedly they have had a bearish influence here. The buying throughout has been of good class, and shippers and exporters have taken some millions of bushels daily. Offerings are fairly heavy, and the market is standing up well under the pressure of liquidation of long lines of wheat and selling by producers from day to day. Stocks are increasing slightly, but when it is considered that wheat is moving to Fort William in greater volume than ever before, this is only to be expected. November delivery and cash wheat are both in fair demand, and the November delivery, now selling at 1c under May delivery, is evidence of much business in wheat for shipment before the close of navigation.

OATS AND BARLEY—The oat market has declined gradually during the week under pressure of heavy receipts, and a very indifferent demand. There is a little enquiry for the low grades, but the top grades are not wanted. Barley is in good demand, both cash and future, with contract grades bringing a premium over the November. Receipts are not heavy and are easily absorbed by shipping houses.

RYE—A little more interest shown in this market than for some time, and understand some export business being done.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Nov. 12 to 17 inclusive.	12	13	14	15	16	17	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
Nov.	97½	97½	97	96½	97½	96½	96½	114½	
Dec.	93½	93½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	107	
May	98½	98½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	110	
Oats—									
Nov.	39½	39½	39½	38½	38	39½	39½	46½	
Dec.	37½	37½	37½	36½	36½	37½	37½	45½	
May	41½	41½	41½	41	40½	41½	41½	47½	
Barley—									
Nov.	52½	53½	53½	53	53½	52	56½		
Dec.	50½	50½	50½	50½	51	50	56½		
May	53½	54½	54½	54	54½	53½	60½		
Flax—									
Nov.	203½	207½	206½	204½	205½	203	210		
Dec.	193½	196½	196½	195½	195½	192½	195½		
May	200	203½	203½	201½	202½	200½	193		
Rye—									
Nov.	64	65½	65	64½	64½	64	91½		
Dec.	63½	63½	63½	62½	62½	63	85½		
May	68	68½	68½	67½	67½	68	88½		

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed November 16, as follows: December, 8s 11½d; March, 8s 8½d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.39½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: December, \$1.17½; March, \$1.14½.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the stock yards today were: Cattle, 900; calves, 1,000; hogs, 13,000; sheep, 500; cars, 190.

Cattle—Beef steers, range \$4.00 to \$11.50, bulk \$5.00 to \$6.50; cows, heifers, range, \$2.50 to \$10.00, bulk \$3.00 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, range \$1.75 to \$2.75, bulk \$2.00 to \$2.50; bulls, range \$2.75 to \$3.75, bulk \$2.00 to \$3.25; veal calves, range \$3.50 to \$8.50, bulk \$4.00 to \$7.75; stock, feeding steers, range \$2.00 to \$2.50, bulk \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Hogs—Range \$5.75 to \$6.50, bulk \$6.00 to \$6.30.

Sheep—Lambs, range \$8.00 to \$12.25, bulk \$12.25; ewes, range \$1.50 to \$6.00, bulk \$4.00 to \$5.75; wethers, range \$5.00 to \$8.50; yearlings, range \$7.50 to \$10.50; bucks, range \$2.50 to \$3.00.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts of livestock today totalled 509 cattle, 49 calves, 413 hogs. Hog prices likely will be lower. Good butcher steers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; good to choice heifers, \$3.00 to \$3.65; good to choice cows, \$2.75 to \$3.25; good calves, \$4.00 to \$4.25; fair to good stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$3.85; fair to good stocker heifers, \$2.15 to \$2.50.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow markets under foot and mouth disease restriction. No auction sales. Scotch sold at 14c to 16c. Irish 10c to 12c per lb., alive. 116 Canadians 9½c to 11½c per lb., alive. Owing to an outbreak of foot and mouth disease at the foreign animals wharf, the Glasgow authorities have prohibited the landing of cattle. Shipments are to be diverted to other ports. All grades of beef have advanced. Birkenhead sold 666 Canadians from 17c to 19c in sink.

London reports 500 Canadian dressed sides from 15c to 17c. Trade slow but tendency firmer.

WHEAT PRICES

Nov. 12 to 17 inclusive.									
Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6			
Nov. 12	THA	NKSG	IVIN	G DAY					
13	97½	94½	89½	83½	77½	73½			
14	97½	94½	89½	83½	77½	73½			
15	97½	94½	89½	83½	77½	73½			
16	97½	94½	89½	83½	77½	73½			
17	97½	94½	89½	83½	77½	73½			
Week Ago	96½	93½	88½	82½	76½	72½			
Year Ago	115½	113½	110½	103½	99	92			

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur November 12, to November 17, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
Nov. 12	THAN	KSG	IVIN	G DAY										
13	70½	39½	36½	36½	35	33	52½	49½	45½	45½	203½	199½	173½	64
14	70½	39½	36½	36½	34½	32½	53½	50½	46½	46½	207½	203½	177½	65½
15	70	39½	36½	36½	34½	32½	53½	50½	46½	46½	207	203	176½	65
16	69½	38½	35½	35½	34½	32½	53½	50	46	45½	204½	200½	176½	64½
17	71½	38	35	35	34½	31½	54½	50½	46½	45½	205½	201½	177½	64½
Week Ago	69½	39½	36½	36½	34½	32½	52½	48½	45½	45	203½	199	173	64
Year Ago	82	51½	45½	45½	41½	40½	56½	52½	49½	49½	210	206	165½	91½

MINNEAPOLIS FUTURES

Wheat—December, \$1.09½ to \$1.09½; May, \$1.15½. Oats—December, 37½c; May, 40½c. Rye—December, 61½c; May, 66½c. Barley—December, 56½c; May, 58½c. Flax—seed—November, \$2.40; December, \$2.41½.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers reports as follows for the week ending November 16, 1923:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 9,088; hogs, 4,495; sheep, 1,223. Last week: Cattle, 12,920; hogs, 3,747; sheep, 932.

The run of cattle during the past week shows a slight falling off. There still continues, however, to be a very large percentage of thin, unfinished and off-grade cattle coming forward. Those who have feed should certainly hold back thin cattle as there are too many of this class coming forward, and prices in consequence cannot be anything else but unsatisfactory. There is a good steady demand for prime butcher steers, also for good quality dehorned feeder steers and these are changing hands at steady prices. Prime butcher steers are bringing from 4½ to 5c; medium to good qualities 4c to 4½c; common 2½ to 3c. Prime butcher cows 3c to 3½c; medium cows 2c to 2½c. Prime butcher heifers 4c to 4½c; medium 3c to 3½c. Breedy stock heifers 2c to 2½c. Best dehorned feeder steers 3½c to 4½c; medium qualities 3c to 3½c. Best horned feeders 3½c to 3½c. Choice veal calves 5c; medium 3c to 3½c; stock calves 2c to 3½c, depending on quality.

Hog deliveries continues fairly heavy and following a lower Eastern market this market has worked a shade lower, thick-smooths today being quoted at 7.50 with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hams.

Best top lambs are bringing from 10c to 10½c; top sheep from 5c to 6c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers	\$4.75 to \$5.00
Good to choice steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium to good steers	3.50 to 3.00
Common steers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers	3.75 to 4.25
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher heifers	4.00 to 4.25
Fair to good heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Medium heifers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice stock heifers	2.00 to 2.25
Choice butcher cows	3.00 to 3.25
Fair to good cows	2.00 to 2.50
Breedy stock cows	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows	.50 to 1.00
Choice springers	40.00 to 50.00
Common springers	25.00 to 35.00
Choice veal calves	4.50 to 5.00
Common calves	2.00 to 3.00
Heavy bull calves	2.00 to 3.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras, 32c to 37c; firsts, 28c to 33c; seconds, 22c to 23c. In a jobbing way extras are moving at 34c to 42c; firsts 32c to 34c; seconds 27c. Receipts of fresh continue light with the consumptive demand being supplied with storage stock. There were ten inspections last week. Poultry: Dealers are quoting, delivered dressed chickens, 17c to 21c; fowl, 12c to 18c; ducks and geese, 14c to 16c; turkeys, 20c to 21c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: This market has advanced during the past week. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras, 34c; firsts, 28c to 30c; seconds, 22c. Extras are jobbing at 38c; firsts, 35c; seconds, 30c. Receipts continue very light. Poultry: The movement is now heavy with lower prices. Dealers are quoting, live delivered, chicken, 8c to 13c; fowl, 5c to 11c; cocks, 5c; turkeys, 8c to 14c. Two cars of dressed poultry have gone into storage during the past week.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is hold-

The flavor satisfies.
Gold Standard Tea
The Godville Company Limited.



34

For SAFETY, SERVICE and RESULTS

Consign Your Grain to

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ESTABLISHED 1857

Liberal Advances.

Prompt Settlements.

Enquire through any Bank or Commercial Agency as to our Financial Standing

WESTERN OFFICES:

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta.

C.P.R. Building, Edmonton, Alta.

Grain Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

GRAIN PRICES are low and the grain growers' expenses are no less so that it becomes imperative that every grain grower should endeavor to dispose of his grain in such a way that he will get every fraction of a cent there is in it.

We can dispose of your wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax in an intelligent and satisfactory way. We handle strictly on commission, advance money on shipping bills, look carefully after grading, obtain best prices and furnish prompt settlements.

If you have grain to sell it will pay you to write to us at once for price prospects, shipping bills and full information as to how you can get the most out of your grain. We also handle investment and hedging orders in grain futures.

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY, Established 1884

Grain Commission Merchants

745D GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

104 HELGERSON BLOCK, SASKATOON.

ing steady. Receipts of fresh practically nil. Dealers are offering delivered, extras, 38c; firsts, 35c; seconds 24c. Jobbing prices of storage are extras, 42c; firsts, 38c; seconds, 29c. Poultry: The market is quiet under light receipts. A much less quantity is being marketed than last year, and the quality is reported fairly good. Wholesale quotations, delivered, chickens, 13c; fowl, 10c to 12c; turkeys, 16c to 18c; ducks and geese 11c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Conditions on this market are unchanged. Practically no receipts of fresh are arriving. Some storage eggs are jobbing at \$11.00 per case, seconds \$9.00 per case. Poultry: Prices on fowl and chicken remain unchanged. Thanksgiving demand was reported quiet, some live turkeys are arriving at 18c, dressed 25c.

Marketing Honey

Discussing honey marketing prospects to a representative of The Grain Growers' Guide, L. T. Floyd, Manitoba's provincial apiarist, stated that the outlook is brighter now than for two years past, in spite of the receding prices. "Our producers," said Mr. Floyd, "are discovering that they are only beginning to scratch the surface of a market which can absorb many times the present total prairie honey production. No other tract of country in the world eats so much sweet stuff out of cans.

"I can remember the tremendous quantity of corn syrup and black strap molasses sold in New Brunswick, during my youth. With the passage of years this stuff gradually disappeared as a spread for bread, replaced by honey. I used to wonder what new channel the manufacturers found for the disposal of their glucose and molasses. When I came West and learned the prices which this stuff commanded I understood. Here, as in the East, the produce of the bee will displace it as the taste becomes educated to the superiority of honey. More than that, honey will replace much of the canned fruit and preserves brought into the country by the car load.

"Even so, the West has always consumed a generous amount of honey. In 1922 there were 22 car loads of honey that I know of shipped into Winnipeg, and I have reason to believe that the l.c.l. shipments made even a greater aggregate. This year, most of this has been replaced by Manitoba honey. "Two years ago many Manitoba

Manitoba honey producers carried over, individually, thousands of pounds of their product and were discouraged because they had found no sale for it. By putting up more attractive packages and by advertising, these surpluses have all been disposed of.

"But eventually the competition between home producers and the incoming article will be so keen that we shall probably find co-operative selling indispensable. That has been the experience in Quebec and Ontario. Such an organization could do a great deal to promote the substitution of honey for the less palatable and less healthful syrups now in wide use, and delay for many years any possibility of over-production. It would also establish a more uniform level of prices. I know of honey selling this summer all the way from 10 to 35 cents a pound. The first price is unfair to the producer; the other limit keeps down consumption.

"The announcement that Britain had widened the scope of its empire tariff proposals may not, on the face of it, appear to be of any great value to Manitoba honey producers since little or no honey from these provinces is marketed on the continent, but when we consider that a representative of the Ontario Honey Producers' Co-operative Company is now there seeking to establish a connection, and that the Quebec honey producers marketed a large percentage of their crop on the continent last year, it may have a far-reaching effect.

"The prairie provinces for years have been the dumping ground for surplus stocks, left overs from other years and poor quality honey, along with the good, and when we consider that freight by water, which is always cheaper than by rail, may make it cheaper for the eastern provinces to ship to the Old Country than over the long rail haul to the West, we may find that this move may have the effect of strengthening the price which is now nearing the cost of production. The proposal regarding honey reads as follows: 'Honey—Foreign imports to be dutiable at ten shillings per hundredweight. Empire imports free.'

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CHARGES
ON ALL ORDERS OF
\$35 00
AND UPWARDS**

GREATER BUYING POWER *for* WESTERN FARMERS

That's the Meaning of Our Offer to Prepay Charges on All \$35.00 Orders

There is no need for you to pay express charges of any kind on mail orders. Simply send us a \$35.00 order, and we deliver it to your nearest depot, free of charge. It's the most wonderful inducement ever offered to Western farmers.

GENUINE HIGH GRADE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SURPLUS SUPPLIES

HUGE PURCHASE ENABLES US TO SELL \$4²⁵ Per Pair

South
African

FIELD BOOTS

AT \$4²⁵

Per Pair

DON'T BUY ELSEWHERE when you can SAVE MONEY like this



\$4²⁵
PER PAIR

We were the first to sell South African Field Boots in Canada, and although other firms have been able to obtain inferior qualities, and sell them at a lower price, we still prefer to sell the utmost satisfaction. You will find it is almost impossible to wear them out. Made of the choicest full Kip Tan Leather, leather-lined throughout, and absolutely waterproof. Note these five points: (1) Damp-proof filling between upper and first sole; (2) Stout first all-leather sole; (3) Patent waterproof layer between the two soles; (4) Stout solid bend outer sole fully damp and waterproof; (5) Double waterproof tongue. State size required; no half sizes. Note \$4.25 stamp on sole; no others genuine. Per pair



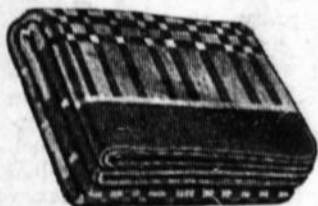
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**YOUNG MEN'S
SUITS
\$6.95**

Sizes 32
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Why pay \$15 or \$20, or even more for a suit when you can buy a Better Suit for \$6.95? We searched the whole of the Old Country for this bargain, and didn't rest until we found it. We guarantee these suits to be All Wool Tweeds and Serges, made to the order of the British Government by the finest tailors the old land has produced. We bought thousands of suits, or we couldn't sell them for anything like this price. State Height, Weight and Chest and Waist Measurement. Sizes 32 to 36 only. Measure carefully. Be sure to include a suit in your \$35 order. Per Suit, \$6.95 only

AUTO OR DRIVING ROBES



Size 60 Ins. by 80 Ins. All-wool, beautiful woven colors. Will last you a life time. Don't be cold driving when you can get a lovely, high-grade robe at this price. Each \$3.95 only

The Wonder of Western Canada

**OUR SENSATIONAL
Bedding Bale \$22⁵⁰**



We had such a tremendous run on these Bales that we had to cable an order for a further enormous quantity, and these will arrive in time to fill your order promptly. Guaranteed the highest-grade British-manufactured Bedding, of beautiful hard-wearing quality. Complete Bale consists of:

- 2 BRITISH ARMY ALL-WOOL BLANKETS in pleasing dark shades.
- 2 WHITE BLANKETS, of the best British military long-staple wool, size 72 by 90 Ins.
- 2 British-made COTTON SHEETS, size 70 by 90 inches.
- 2 FLANNELLETTES BLANKETS, 70 by 90 Ins.
- 2 PILLOW CASES, 42 by 31 Ins.
- Full Size HONEYCOMB BEDSPREAD, colors, pink or white.

Each outfit sold with our money-back guarantee. Complete outfit for \$22.50

Here's a Chance for
the Larger-Sized Men

**MEN'S
SUITS**

Size 37 to
40 only \$9⁷⁵

We have received such a large number of letters, asking for Men's Suits of the larger sizes, that we made a special effort to secure a large quantity, and they have now arrived. These were also tailored for the British Government, and are suits for which you would ordinarily pay at least \$35. In All-Wool Tweeds and Serges. In nice conservative shades and fashionable styles. Give Height, Weight and Chest and Waist measurement. Sizes 37 to 40 ONLY. Unbeatable value at \$9.75 each



\$2⁴⁵ Genuine British Army
ALL-WOOL
**Cardigan
Jackets**

A really becoming, warm, serviceable garment, guaranteed all-wool, winter weight. This is a real Christie bargain that we can highly recommend. Be sure to include one in your \$35 order. \$2.45 Each, only



JOHN CHRISTIE

SOLE DISTRIBUTOR IN CANADA FOR
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LEATHER SUPPLIES

10154-101st ST., EDMONTON, ALTA.

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